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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

42d CEMA Session Concludes, Protocol Signed [AGERPRES] AA 1
GDR-USSR Agreements Signed [ADN] AA 2
Strougal Remarks [Prague] AA 2
Gwiazda Comments [PAP] AA 3
Reception Given [AGERPRES] AA 4
Further Details on Ceausescu 4 Nov Speech [AGERPRES] AA 4

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Foreign Ministers Address Vienna CSCE Meeting BB 1
Orzechowski Speech [PAP] BB 1
Varkonyi Address [MTI] BB 4
Chnoupek Speech [Prague] BB 6
Dizdarevic Interviewed on CSCE Expectations [TANJUG] BB 9

ALBANIA

AWP Congress Proceedings Continue 4-5 Nov
Cuko, Other Leaders Speak B 1
5 November Morning Session B 5

BULGARIA

Tanchev Greets Scientists 'On Behalf of Zhivkov' C 1
Turkish Ambassador Holds Reception in Sofia [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Oct] C 1
Yordanov Addresses International History Council C 2
Yordanov Speaks at UNESCO Anniversary Meeting C 2
Dzhagarov Awards Prizes to Soviet Poets [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Nov] C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal, Delegation Return From Bucharest D 1
Order of Day Issued on October Anniversary D 1
Involvement on Phobos Project Reported D 1
Consumers Now More Selective About Quality [RUDE PRAVO 29 Oct] D 2
Briefs: Transit Agreement With Bulgaria; Cooperation With USSR D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Krenz Reads SED Message at GOSR Ceremony E 1
Honecker Briefs Party Chiefs on Far East Trip E 1
Construction Minister Ends Visit to Egypt E 2

HUNGARY

Press Further Reviews 1956 'Counterrevolution' F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 17 Oct]
Lazar-Led Delegation Arrives Home 5 Nov F 8
Party, Government Leaders at USSR Anniversary F 8
Workers' Militia Commander Leaves for Nicaragua F 8

POLAND

Leaders Attend GOSR Reception at USSR Embassy G 1
USSR Envoy Speaks G 1
Czyrek Speaks G 4
Spokesman Urban Holds News Conference 4 Nov G 9
Solidarity Adviser Kuron Views IMF Membership G 11
[Paris LE MATIN 31 Oct]
Scientific Seminar Discusses Chernobyl Effects G 13
PAP Reports 4 Nov Politburo Meeting G 14
Briefs: DPRK Economic Cooperation G 15

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Meeting on Referendum H 1
Elena Ceausescu Meets CSSR's Jaromir Obzina H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Renovica Sends GOSR Greetings to Gorbachev I 1
UN Envoy Advocates USSR Withdrawal From DRA I 1
FRG's Strauss, Bojanic Discuss Trade I 2
Presidency Views Official Visits, Kosovo Talks I 2
Mikulic Receives Outgoing PRC Ambassador I 3
Mikulic Discusses Economy With Serbian Leaders I 3
FEC Discusses Amendments to Federal Budget I 4
Macedonian LC Session Views Information Media I 4

42D CEMA SESSION CONCLUDES, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU052006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/11/1986 -- The works of the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended in Bucharest on November 5.

Documents on the items in the agenda were endorsed in the last day.

The heads of the delegations of the CMEA member countries signed the protocol of the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the 42nd CMEA session, and Y.V. Sychev, CMEA secretary, signed the document on the ratification of the convention on CMEA collaboration with Angola and the convention on CMEA collaboration with Socialist Ethiopia.

Taking the floor, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, underlined the importance of the current CMEA session, which gave a new and powerful impulse to the further development of mutual collaboration for the consistent achievement of the resolutions of the summit economic meeting and said, in connection with the problems examined, recommendations for the countries were adopted and tasks were traced to the council organs for the intensification of economic and technico-scientific collaboration of our countries, to render it more efficient, to increase its contribution to the socio-economic development of the CMEA member countries. Due attention was given to the promotion of newer, advanced forms of cooperation to lend the necessary dynamism to mutual collaboration.

The CMEA member countries expressed, during the session, the firm resolve to further expand the economic cooperation with other socialist countries, to strengthen the relations with the developing and non-aligned states, supporting their just struggle for socio-economic progress and independence consolidation.

Emphasis was placed again on the readiness to develop trading and economic and technico-scientific links on mutually advantagious terms and based on equal rights, with all the states of the world.

During the session it was shown that the cardinal issue of our epoch is peace safeguarding and the unanimous view was expressed that the states, be they big or small of whatever social system should take firm and responsible actions to end the arms race on earth and prevent its expansion in outer space, to cut military spending and provide peaceful conditions for their socio-economic development.

In conclusion, the Romanian prime minister thanked for the warm, laudative words the participants in the session had for the Romanian Communist Party, its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, for the Romanian Government and people.

In behalf of the participants, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is to preside the 43rd CMEA session, thanked warmly the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, for the hospitality extended and the conditions provided for a good unfolding of the current session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

GDR-USSR Agreements Signed

LD041355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (ADN) -- In Bucharest on Tuesday Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov signed an agreement between the governments of both countries on direct scientific-technological and production relations between combines, enterprises and organizations in the GDR and associations, enterprises and organizations in the USSR.

Thus, building on the good experience of many years of fruitful cooperation, new opportunities are being opened up to develop and use modern technologies and products more rapidly in close cooperation between strong economic partners in order to achieve a high level of economic results in short implementation of periods and with least expenditure.

On the same day an agreement on the establishment of joint collectives of GDR and USSR specialists was signed by Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Herbert Weiz and Aleksey Antonov. These collectives are intended to solve with high effectivity research and production cooperation, tasks agreed in agreements and contracts.

The signing of the agreements took place in the presence of the SED Central Committee Politburo Members Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary, and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as further members of the GDR and USSR delegations to the 42d CEMA meeting.

Strougal Remarks

LD052321 Prague Television Service in Czech 1820 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] On the conclusion of the CEMA session, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, met with Czechoslovak journalists. He gave an interview in which he described the main results of the session in this way:

[Begin Strougal recording] Very open and critical discussion was held concerning the complex program of scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000. Here we did not spare each other, so to speak, because that program is of strategic importance and the delay which we note cannot be passed over in silence. They must be openly admitted and we are not hiding this in any way.

To start with, the verbal part of the job must be covered: contracts, agreements, and protocols must be concluded. Unfortunately, in the given deadline, this is met I would say by one-third. Here we must catch up. I think that we all have become aware -- in my view, our debt is the smallest one, along with another big country, but the rest are more indebted but I do not want to gossip. [sentence as heard] The second thing is the keeping to the material parameters of those tasks which are contained in the comprehensive program. This issue is very serious because, as is known, the scientific-technical revolution is advancing in the world, innovation activity is on the increase. It is not slowing down but is accelerating and in this we must adapt ourselves to what happens in the world. That means that we cannot moderate or reduce the technical-economic parameters but we must increase them where it is necessary, and their structure too.

That means that eliminating some tasks which life has pushed aside, and which are no longer necessary, and on the contrary, to come up with new tasks. In this direction we must, I think, work out a flexible system of elaborating the technical-economic parameters of research and production tasks by, I would say, close cooperation between the two, and continuously follow it up.

The third question -- in my view a very important one -- one weakness, so to speak, is that we adhere to it in research and development, and perhaps in design too, but not at all in production. There we are only beginning. There are only unique cases and we have to incorporate this in production. It is not the case that production is or is not willing to familiarize itself with the findings of the comprehensive scientific-technical program. But it needs technical-economic parameters, it needs concrete designs, in order to decide -- when we consider the khozraschot [preceding word spoken in Russian -- self accounting] way of running enterprises which we all support -- to decide whether it is advantageous, effective for them, with good prospects and so on. That is, the production phase is the weakest like in the realization of the comprehensive program.

The result of that open discussion was that we all have become aware that this strategic chance -- I would say that this is the most comprehensive document that was ever born in the socialist community, that is, in CEMA, from the initiative of the Soviet comrades -- that it must be consistently fulfilled and consistently implemented to the very end. We do not need to be nervous but it is necessary to make greater demands, to proceed better. Simply, we must admit that we have not been psychologically or organizationally prepared for the complexities of this comprehensive program that gives rise to many problems in all parts of the integration process. In my view, we have become aware of this in last few months and also at this session. [end recording]

Gwiazda Comments

LD060944 Warsaw PAP in English 0644 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, Nov. 5 -- The 42nd CMEA session ended here today. For PAP, Poland's permanent representative, Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda characterized the main currents of the exchange of views held in the Romanian capital. The striving to speed up economic development of socialist states, due to making broad use of the attainments of scientific and technological progress and improvement in the effectiveness of management, was a common starting point of our debate. Trade will grow considerably within the CMEA, for instance, exports from Poland will rise by over 40 per cent in the present quinquennium.

The Bucharest session sized up first effects of implementing tasks stemming from programmes for long-term cooperation adopted a year ago. It is beyond any doubt that they stimulate development of multilateral and bilateral cooperation and thanks to this they promote improvement in economic results obtained by the entire community and individual member states. However, this does not mean that there are no critical remarks. They apply primarily to the pace of implementing decisions in the development of research work and ushering new technologies into industry. The debaters also decided that the coordination of plans should cover periods longer than quinquennia. This coordination should consider to an even broader extent issues of specialization of production and coproduction and results of starting producing modern products manufactured as a result of implementing the comprehensive programme.

Speeches delivered by heads of individual delegations confirmed the assertion that now the main effort should be focused on implementing the adopted decisions fully and as planned.

The deepening of integration of CMEA states and making effective use of existing and future production and technological potential require to broadly use more perfect forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Now, such forms include direct ties between factories and research institutes, the setting up of joint enterprises. The past few months have been marked here as a period of intensive initiation of these forms into the practice of cooperation of CMEA states.

The need to adapt mechanisms of cooperation in the CMEA and of functioning of the CMEA organs in line with the requirements of the accelerated economic development also stems from the debates of the 42nd session. Development of cooperation and trade requires to upgrade monetary and financial mechanisms.

The review shows that the hitherto pace of the development of cooperation is no longer sufficient. The necessity of intensification is dictated by scientific and technological revolution taking place worldwide, Wladyslaw Gwiazda concluded.

Reception Given

AU052042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1986 -- On Wednesday, November 5, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave a reception in honour of the delegations attending the 42nd meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) session.

Attending were the chief delegates of the CMEA member countries, and the heads of the delegations present as observers, as well as the officials accompanying them.

The guests were greeted by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

The reception proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER DETAILS ON CEAUSESCU 4 NOV SPEECH

AU051251 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1042 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1986 -- As announced, on November 4 RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the governmental delegations attending the 42nd CMEA session taking place in Bucharest. On that occasion Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech which we reproduce below:

I would like to express the full satisfaction of our party and state leadership, my satisfaction for the current Bucharest CMEA session's positive results.

This session is held in the first year of the 1986-1990 five-year plan period when, on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the congresses of our parties, all our countries have entered a new development state of improving and modernizing economic and social activities, of more firmly applying the gains of science and technology to all fields.

The session agenda provided the framework for a broad exchange of opinions as well as for the discussion of questions of mutual interest -- the improvement of CEMA activity, the growing cooperation between our countries so as to implement both the parties' resolutions and the development plans of each country and the long-term accords, the complex programme for technical and scientific progress until the year 2000.

We believe that our countries have everything they need to score good results in fulfilling the plans and programmes, the long-term accords, with a better cooperation withing CMEA as a basis, each country can successfully implement its development plan and that, overall, our countries can considerably increase their economic potential, have outstanding technical and scientific achievements and important results in the improvement of the living standards of our peoples -- material as well as spiritual. [Sentence as received] This will also significantly enhance th prestige of socialism, of the socialist countries, contribute to general progress, to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

We certainly have good results in CMEA cooperation. But there are also questions that must be improved in order to raise CMEA efficiency. We would like CMEA to better fulfill in future its role in production specialization and cooperation in production, to better use the material base of the socialist countries as a prerequisite for the attainment of its goals.

We all share the opinion that, in the new development stage, science, technology, the advance in science and technology are a major factor of implementation of our development programmes, of assertion of the might and superiority of the socialist society. Such programmes have been made in each country, and we have a joint programme in that respect. We are only at the beginning, but we take the view that we must work so that cooperation between our countries be set on the latest advances in science and technology, in all fields. This calls for an intensification of cooperation, for a better performance of research and development work, so that in this five-year plan science and technology should be give an greater role, mark a change in the quality and performance of our work. We must end a certain arrear in some domains, and make our CEMA countries promoters of the latest gains in science and technology, in all areas. I believe research in our countries in all fields is a force that can attain this highly significant target within a short time.

We attach great importance to these questions as we start from the fact that socialism and communism can be built only on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology, of human knowledge. Socialism and communism themselves are the outcome of the loftiest and most advanced gains of science, of social relations, of human thought, therefore of all scientific and technological areas.

It is our duty to our peoples, to the very cause of socialism, to work so as to prove the might and superiority of socialism in all domains, in science and technology too.

There are a series of economic and financial problems a long enough experience helps us to deal with. But there are other things as well which must be improved and bettered, starting with the transferable rouble, what it means, what place and exchange rate it has, what is the system of price formation in CEMA. I do not wish to enlarge upon this matter but these are problems to which we think we should pay greater attention and which should be appropriately solved.

In all our countries, in our parties' congresses, heavy stress fell on the problems of material and moral incentives but mostly on material incentives -- on the improvement of the system of relations in each state, including remuneration and material incentives for the masses. But the question of material incentives by means of a fine CMEA cooperation, specialization and collaboration is of special importance -- and I believe that one of the problems of improving the CMEA activity, and raising its efficiency is to find ways and means to improve these incentives in the economic and technico-scientific collaboration of our countries.

We have experience, each country has economists, financial experts, politicans who must find corresponding solutions.

We all speak of modernization, of reforms, but let [us] start reforming the CMEA too. This is a must for a smooth run of activities, for strengthening collaboration and increasing the CMEA role.

As for Romania, it wishes to take an active part in the settlement of all these problems of mutual interest. We want to develop broad relations, in all domains, with all CMEA member countries or countries which take part in CMEA activities and bilaterally. We want to take an active part in the joint settlement of a series of CMEA problems, as we want -- and work -- to develop the relations with all the socialist countries, also with those which are not CMEA members as the interest of all socialist countries is to develop a broad collaboration and ensure the economic and social progress of each country, ever greater successes in socialist construction in all countries.

In this five-year period we have set ourselves to achieve a quality change in all our activities, to enter a new development stage. We have passed to an intensive development of the entire economy. We lay special stress on enhancing the role of science and technology in all areas.

I can tell you that we started the first year of the current five-year period with good results, although this is only a beginning. I know that all your countries have scored good results -- as the data I have shown. All of them resolutely started implementing their development plans and programmes.

On behalf of our leadership I would like to wish all your parties and peoples ever greater achievements in fulfilling the development plans, and the programmes for the modernization and improvement of all activities.

We also adopted programmes for the improvement of managerial activities. The firm application and strengthening of the socialist principles are behind their fultilment, with socialist ownerhsip as the primordial factor for the implementation of programmes and for the successful construction of socialism and communism.

We continue to earmark around thirty per cent of the national income for development, because according to general economic laws -- not only of socialist eocnomy but of economy in general -- we take the view that economic and social progress is impossible in the absence of accumulation and of proper development funds.

We adopted special programmes for the modernization of technologies, for the assertion of self-management and selt-financing in all sectors, of setting financial-economic norms.

We give full scope for development to the democratic forms of economic management. With almost twenty years of experience in this field, we have reached the conclusion that the masses' participation in management in various democratic forms -- the management boards, the general meetings -- is decisive to enhance the people's interest and active participation in governing the entire activity. Now we know that socialist, worker democracy, the masses' participation in management are decisive for the strengthening of the unity of the entire people, of its resolve to work with all its force for the implementation of all the socioeconomic development programmes.

We hold the view that we should step up exchanges of opinions and cooperation between our economic bodies; and not to interchange delegations and opinions for the sake of delegation interchange but as a basis for broad cooperation in various areas.

We also duly consider the question the direct contacts on the basis of cooperation in production or various other fields and production specialization, and any other forms of cooperation that meet the need for a stepped-up economic and social growth, for progress in each country and in all socialist countries, and for the growing prestige of socialism in general. [sentence as received]

Our opinion is that, in all this activity, we must always strive to achieve a powerful growth, a relative levelling-up of our countries' development, as it is on the basis of each country's development, of growing forces of production, of the progress of science, education and other areas that we can ensure the successful building of socialism, a stronger cohesion and solidarity of our countries.

The lag behind of one country or another actually means that a sector cannot keep pace with development and such a situation cannot but negatively reflect on overall development. That is why, we all are equally interested to do everything for a harmonious, balanced progress of each national economy and of CMEA countries in general.

I know that at the current CMEA session you have made a series of decisions. I would like them to contribute to the improvement of all activities before long.

It is true that the general secretaries of the parties in the CMEA countries will meet in Moscow in a few days time. I hope the decisions that the current Bucharest CMEA session will adopt will give the general secretaries cause to assess its results as good and congratulate its participants.

The CMEA session debate also covered some international questions.

Indeed, the world situation continues to be very serious. Many problems have accumulated. Nuclear tests have continued in the United States of America this year, and new nuclear weapons, new arms have accumulated.

The Iceland meeting ended in no concrete accord, although a wide range of issues was discussed and Comrade Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union put forth a programme to solve a few outstanding problems, including Europe's medium-range missiles.

There was a measure of agreement and significant steps were taken on some questions that were discussed. We hold the view that what was achieved in Iceland should be the starting point for concrete, real nuclear and general disarmament agreements.

In our opinion -- I refer to the countries in Europe, to the CSCE countries, to all European countries - everything possible should be done an early agreement on nuclear missiles in Europe, on their elimination.

Our view is that this matter should not be taken as part of a package, but be treated separately. Many understandings have been reached on this question and the points of view are very close. The European countries are equally interested in an accord, they wish and insist that agreement on that questions be reached as soon as possible.

The CMEA countries -- which are also members of the Warsaw Pact -- decided in Budapest to cut conventional arms by 25 per cent.

We shall have to be more active in this respect too, for besides economic problems, governments are also responsible for, and play an important role in the implementation of our parties and states' general collaboration development and disarmament policies.

This is not an item on the agenda but, discussing problems of the socioeconomic progress, of the implementation of vast socioeconomic development programmes, we cannot help discussing about how to work to solve grave world problems, the disarmament problems first of all.

We reached the conclusion that we could not fulfill the programme we set to ourselves -- and I believe that no socialist country or other state could fulfill their socio-economic programmes in good conditions -- unless we pass to disarmament, we put an end to the arms race.

It is a very well-known fact and, theoretically, it has been acknowledged by many socialist political leaders and ideologists -- older and younger -- that economic and social development is impossible unless military spending is radically cut and the arms race stopped.

As this is a CMEA session, we take the view that we should be more concerned about underdevelopment issues, the situation of the developing countries, the problems of the new world economic order. Our countries have links with almost all the developing countries, know well these problems and know that the settlement of underdevelopment issues and the new world economic order are factors of utmost importance for the world economic situation, for the progress of our countries and for general socioeconomic development included. We are not isolated from the rest of the world and we must start from the fact that the economic situation in various parts of the globe, the situation of the overwhelming majority of the population of our planet more particularly, concerns us to an equal extent and directly bears on overall development.

Of course, we ought to develop relations with developed capitalist countries, to take an active part in the world division of labour. We must do this on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, in consideration of the ever growing interdependence of various economic systems of the world economy.

As a matter of fact, the disarmament and international collaboration policy also implies economic and technical-scientific collaboration between all states, whatever their social system.

We would like to attach due attention to all those question in activity. Negotiations started between CMEA and EEC, there also are other international bodies. Therefore, we must work so as to improve and develop economic, technical-scientific cooperation -- as a primordial factor of security, of cooperation in Europe but also of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

In Moscow we also intend to make an exchange of opinions -- at least we agreed on that in Budapest -- on the development of socialist construction in our countries and on the various modernization and reform measures that are adopted in one country or another. We believe such an exchange of views is really necessary, because, in one way or another, all our countries have reached the conclusion that we have attained a development stage in which we must give up some obsolete practices and things, which are no longer up to the current stage, to the gains of modern science and technology. Let us adopt new forms of economic management and relations, starting however from the need to consolidate and firmly assert the socialist principles in all areas.

As far as we are concerned, we set from these principles in all our measures, in everything we want and contemplate to achieve. We have no reason to be full of enthusiasm at old states of affairs we knew in the past. This could be enlarged upon, but none of our countries developed in the system of the so-called free market, of the so-called market economy.

In my opinion, the problems facing us -- and I believe we ought to discuss them in CMEA -- are related to improving activities. Naturally, each country independently adopts its own measures; in no way should it be understood that we would intend to accept interference in the affairs on one country or another -- we too are against it and we shall not do such a thing.

Nevertheless, an interchange of opinions and the discussion of theoretic problems, of the very ways of our future development are a must. We are communists, we have set ourselves to build socialism, to advance to communism and we must discuss together how to attain these goals in ever better conditions so that our peoples should engage with all their forces and fully back our countries' and parties' policy.

I have referred only to these questions as I think that, setting ourselves to implement in each country vast programmes for a passage to a new development stage until the year 2000, we must have in view to exchange opinions on what socialism will be like, on what our countries will be like in the year 2000. Obviously, the socialism of the year 2000 will no longer bear resemblance to that of the eighties. Yet it must be a socialism of better performance, a more human and democratic socialism, with a higher economic efficiency, to prove that it is the only way for mankind to build a more dignified life for itself, liquidate unemployment, all kinds of inequalities and guarantee full equality among all nations, among all workers.

We have the obligation and we must think how we will work and what we will do so that the socialism of the twenty-first century should assert itself as the only social system that ensures the prosperity and welfare of mankind, each nation's peace and independence.

It is in this spirit that we want to take an active part in CMEA activities, in boosting cooperation in all fields, as we nurture the belief that our countries have everything they need to attain their goals until the year 2000 and to make a radical change so that socialism should assert itself more powerfully in all areas in the year 2000.

I would like to conclude wishing once again all your countries' parties and people success in fulfilling their plans and programmes.

I would like you to convey your party and state leaderships my salute, the salute of our country's party and state leadership.

I wish you success in your entire activity and good health.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Orzechowski Speech

LD060015 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Foreign Minister Orzechowski's Address to Meeting of Representatives of CSCE States in Vienna (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5 -- The Polish delegation has come to Vienna to strengthen that which unites the European nations, jointly search for what will assure the CSCE results to be fully effective, reach agreements which will take into account the interests of all the 35 states involved, support a peaceful future for Europe and the overcoming of the latter's artificial divisions.

Our debate comes at a time of tension and threats, but also of hope for a breakthrough in the stalemated international situation.

We note with regret that the chances, which emerged with the signing of the Final Act in 1975, have not been used to the full. The arms race and attempts to upset the principle of equality and equal security have been the chief cause behind worsened European situation.

Adverse impact on the East-West relations has also come from practices of discrimination, embargo and unlawful economic restrictions whose effects have been felt to this day, by my country, too.

Attempts have not ceased to treat the CSCE Final Act not as a cooperation programme, but a tool for interference in the internal affairs of other states, which is in conflict with the international law and causes strain in international relations.

Confrontational trends have stimulated activation of forces which undermine the post-war political and territoral order in Europe. Their activity is evidently detrimental not only to Poland or Central Europe, but the entire CSCE area.

Unfortunately, stalemate continues in the 13-year-old negotiations here in Vienna on reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

However, in recent time, positive trends, too, have started to make headway, not without difficulty, allowing to hope for changes to the better in Europe.

More and more attention and interest is being given to constructive disarmament proposals, including a bold programme of conventional disarmament on the continent, presented in a message by a meeting of the Wawsaw Treaty States Consultative Political Committee last June.

Together with our allies, we are waiting for a reply to our readiness for disarmament, including conventional, which has been expressed in that document.

The success of the Stockholm Conference, adoption just here in Vienna of a convention on international cooperation in nuclear energy safety, emerging progress in talks on chemical weapons ban and their liquidation, widened scope of Soviet-U.S. talks, and increased growth of all-European dialogue ahead of the Vienna meeting -- all this is heartening and allows one to hope that a time is coming of overcoming the fixed ways of thinking.

The lesson of Reykjavik, as the earlier lesson of Berne on a different plane, cannot be ignored. Europe should not pay the cost of absolutization of interests by one state, (the U.S.), to the detriment of all-European security and interest.

The Polish way of looking at the issue has been presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski: "We believe that far-sightedness and consistency of the Soviet stand, and pragmatism which is typical of the Americans, in spite of the many obstacles will yield the fruit of continued, businesslike dialogue."

Improved multilateral contacts and situation in Europe will require active commitment by not only the superpowers, but also efforts by all the 35 states represented at the meeting.

The CSCE has offered a unique chance in the European history for all the 35 states, irrespective of their size, to take part in shaping the fates of the continent. Premises have been laid for revival, on a new basis, of Europe's sense of unity and identity.

The CSCE process has brought democratization, stabilization and Europeization into the European relations. Deeply committed to the principles and objectives of the CSCE Final Act, Poland wants to contribute to better relations between all states, to easing strains as well as to solving -- through dialogue, reason, and agreement -- the problems which Europe faces.

Poland sees the need of a comprehensive look at Europe's matters, so that our work could produce a sort of a realistic "report on the state of Europe".

In the forefront are the issues of military detente. Realism manifested in political will, and mutual understanding, allowed to conclude the first phase of the Stockholm Conference.

In the opinion of Poland and its allies, a good start has been made for taking up negotiations on reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and, simultaneously, on confidence building measures, including reduction of the scale of military activity.

We can and should make a relevant decision just here, in Vienna. The Polish delegation is going to bring concrete contribution into its preparation. To Poland, as one of the co-founders of the Stockholm Conference, it is a matter of fundamental and urgent importance.

However, we do not separate it from matters of cooperation in other areas, as the Polish vision of Europe is integrated and balanced, and embraces all the spheres of international co-existence, covered by the CSCE Final Act.

The foundation on which the European order is based now and should be based in the future, is the Helsinki decalogue of rules governing the relations between the participating states.

We are deeply interested in collective consideration of the political and legal means of strengthening the ten rules. We wish that they are thoroughly absorbed into the European consciousness as unquestionable norms of relations, co-existence and conduct by the states. With this in mind, we are going to propose a relevant proposal.

We count that during the discussion and proceedings of the meeting, all principles -- in accordance with the Final Act -- will be viewed as equally important. This also refers to the principles of non-interference in internal affairs of other states and respecting human rights. Just like other states, Poland comes out in favour of the need to eliminate shortcomings and outright violations of human rights from the area of CSCE states.

The Final Act calls for and obligates to increase international cooperation in the field of human rights, and not -- as it is interpreted by some of my colleagues in this hall -- to step up criticism of other governments in the international forum. Neither is the Final Act a recommendation for citizens to criticise their own government, although some try to make us believe this.

A constructive and serious atmosphere only will make it possible to look matter-of-factly, and if necessary -- critically at our own practices and examine ways of adjusting them to international obligations. Such a stand, however, must be characteristic of all the 35 participants in the meeting. For instance, it would be desirable and beneficial for the progress in this sphere, in the first place, that all CSCE states ratify the human rights covenants whose 20th anniversary we celebrate this year.

In the spirit of the Final Act, in recent years Poland has been making deep-reaching structural changes which make the organisation of social life more democratic. We are setting up new institutions whose statutory duty is to protect civil rights.

Peaceful coexistence in Europe could not be full without an essential improvement in economic relations, without making a proper response to threats concerning food, technology, raw materials, and ecology.

There has been a clear regression in economic relations, particularly those between East and West. The reasons for this state of affairs can be partly seen in objective difficulties, but mainly in the policy of creating and extending artificial barriers or the absence of commitment on the part of some Western partners. Along with a growing technological gap, this brings the risk of deepening the division of our continent, harmful to all.

In Poland's opinion, both the role of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe should be consolidated and all-round activity within the CSCE should be developed in favour of improving economic relations. We are also interested in pooling efforts in environmental protection, including exchange of appropriate technology.

Poland will join concrete initiatives and ideas aimed at enlivening economic cooperation, also in the name of searching for a human dimension of detente on our continent.

As a country located in the heart of Europe, where various cultures meet, we have been traditionally open to a broad exchange of spiritual values and the acceptance of the heritage of other nations.

At the Vienna meeting, Poland will support solutions aimed at a broader scientific, educational, cultural, and information exchange, the development of tourism and contacts between people. Positive will be our attitude towards expanding the share of the UNESCO in these undertakings. We think that one should tackle the not easy problem of improving material and legal conditions for the development of the movement of people, including medical aid for foreign citizens in cases of emergency, on the basis of reciprocity. As concerns these issues we will go back to the proposals which we have previously submitted to the CSCE forum.

Poland is traditionally interested in developing international cooperation in educating societies to live in peace and making the 1978 U.N. declaration on this issue more concrete in Europe. We also come in favour of developing cooperation between the CSCE states in mutual verification of school text books and encyclopedic publications. We see in this a vital factor of mutual understanding.

We want to review the output of the Budapest cultural forum, so as not to miss many valuable initiatives submitted there. To one of them, the idea of agreement on the protection of European cultural heritage we attach particular importance. We want to show this at the Vienna meeting.

One of the most important topics of the Vienna meeting will be to ensure proper continuation of the CSCE process. Poland wants the CSCE process to enrich itself with new ideas and forms more effectively serving communicating on the matter of ways and means of preventing and easing tensions and crises on our continent. We think that the introduction of a more regular dialogue at the political level within the CSCE would serve the elimination of obstacles to the development of cooperation, and would consolidate the Europeans' sense of common responsibility for the fate of Europe.

With this desire in mind, Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that Poland would be glad to host representatives of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act in Warsaw in September of 1989, in order to discuss key problems of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. This future-oriented meeting, could constitute a forum of symbolic reconciliation of European nations after the cataclysm of World War Two, on the basis of principles and goals of CSCE accepted by all.

We reach out a hand to all European nations so that -- mindful of the lessons of the past -- they concentrate on what is linking us in building peaceful Europe and in counteracting numerous challenges and threats. We want to draw positive, constructive conclusions from the fact that near the end of the 29th century we have better than ever chances for overcoming negative tendencies pulling us backwards.

Let us do our best in Vienna, so that the present and future generations live without a threat of war, in conditions of lasting security and peace, in the atmosphere of trust, respect, and friendship.

Varkonyi Address

LD051738 Budapest MTI in English 1358 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, November 5 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi was the first to address the Wednesday's session of the Vienna follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He stressed that Hungary was ready to make every effort for the development of all-European cooperation and enlisted Hungarian initiatives to reach this end. The foreign minister called the decades long Hungarian-Austrian good-neighbourly relations a stimulus to the European cooperation process, and expressed the hope for the prospects of the Vienna follow-up conference, as the last follow-up conference in Madrid brought significant results despite the tenser international situation. Work can therefore start in more favourable atmosphere.

"Responsible thinking that recognizes the dangers of nuclear-cosmic age and insists on fruitful dialogue instead of confrontation, breaks a way in international politics. It has been proved that despite an increase in world political tension, including a cooling down which took place in Soviet-U.S. relations, [words indistinct] the peoples of Europe to maintain East-West dialogue and strengthen cooperation. A genuine dialogue has developed which is based on the recognition of differences and interdependence."

This twofold aspect in Soviet-U.S. relations was clearly reflected at the Reykjavik summit. "World public respects the Soviet efforts to conclude agreement with the United States. It is a pity that only the break-through step failed as the American party did not have the political determination to take the step towards nuclear disarmament. However, there was a psychological break-through as it can no longer be said that the elimination of nuclear weapons is utopia, as a comprehensive disarmament agreement obviously came close to being concluded.

Peter Varkonyi appreciated the importance of the agreement concluded at the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament and Confidence Building Measures in Europe. He stressed that it made the conduct of both military alliances more calculable and could open the way to the strengthening of confidence and security and the reduction of the level of military confrontation and switch-over to disarmament.

"If we assess the agreement correctly and the follow-up conference assures the continuation of the process started in Stockholm, it could promote the establishment of an international atmosphere necessary to achieve success at general disarmament talks," stated Peter Varkonyi and recalled the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and their initiatives which complete the important Soviet proposals for the reduction and elimination of nuclear armament.

"We expect the Vienna follow-up conference to determine the [word indistinct] to talks on real disarmament, said Peter Varkonyi.

In the course of the establishment and development of comprehensive relations of the European states, nations and institutes, "the role of small and medium-size nations have perceptively increased and, gaining new import, have become indispensable. Easing tension demands, and the democratization of international relations enables these countries, using their special sphere of movement, to play an active part in the formation of their immediate and general European relations.

Peter Varkonyi held useful the specialist conferences held since the Madrid meeting. "It has been proved that, with common will, it is possible to hold constructive dialogue, moreover to conclude agreement, on every issue, even in the field of human rights and humanitarian cooperation. The confrontation of opinions designed for exploring common interests, and creative debates should be natural states of cooperation in Europe," stressed the Hungarian foreign minister and added: Hungary is interested in the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the permanent extention and development of the European security and cooperation process.

Cooperation in Europe is an organic part of Hungary's foreign policy and has frequently and recently proposed to the European countries to include the proposals of the Final Act in bilateral cooperation.

"It is an important experience that the implementation of the Final Act had a favorable influence on the international development of countries. We in Hungary create and apply legal measures in accordance with our practice, and sometimes points beyond the measures formulated in Helsinki and Madrid. All this is based on the results of the socialist-oriented economic and political development which is in accordance with the country's facilities.

At the follow-up conference the Hungarian party wishes to work actively in the interest of practical measures that assure advance, stressed Peter Varkonyi. "We will pay attention to the fields of the Final Act in which little has been done since Helsinki. We are ready to examine every issue in an open and constructive way and are also not averse to the discussion of any issue. We will do everything to prevent the follow-up conference turning into a venue of confrontation and are ready for cooperation in a positive spirit, and joint initiatives with each and every partner."

Peter Varkonyi pointed out, "Hungary pays particular attention, in keeping with its basic foreign political goals, to political-security issues and the full enforcement of the guiding principles of inter-state relations. It is extremely important to our country with an open economy that the meeting should explore new possibilities and forms of contact to promote the issues of the second basket of the Helsinki Final Act, which has received little amount of attention, and to eliminate the obstacles to cooperation which include the discriminative and protectionist measures.

"We support the organization of further forums and expert meetings, in such fields as the economic, technical and scientific cooperation, or environment protection.

"Stemming from historical, geographic and economic conditions, Hungarian citizens and organizations maintain many-sided relations with other countries of the world. We aim to create more and more favourable conditions for cooperation in the cultural, humanitarian, information and educational areas both at home and abroad. We attach great importance to the role of ethnic minorities in promoting links and augmenting inter-state relations, as well as the efforts at their development."

In conclusion Peter Varkonyi discussed the importance of the Budapest cultural forum, which was considered useful and successful by the overwhelming majority of participants in the Vienna follow-up meeting, and spoke appreciatively of the 250 proposals which provided an extensive basis for further progress. "We regard the forum as a starting point and have opened talks with several countries on the implementation of proposals, which requires an increased compromising spirit and a great deal of patience," said Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Chnoupek Speech

LD052000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke in Vienna this afternoon at the follow-up meeting of the participant countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He emphasized the importance of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and summarized the events that have taken place in the world since the conference. He spoke about the effort of the opponents of the policy of detente to thwart the results of the Helsinki conference. He also stressed the importance of the summit Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

In the next part of his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that in the center of attention of Czechoslovak foreign policy and one of its main priorities is the the all-European process of strengthening security and developing cooperation. In Vienna, Czzechoslovakia wants to promote the idea of making the meeting a well-balanced deliberation with regard to all three baskets of the Final Act and that it should bring progress to all spheres of cooperation.

As regards the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and the Final Document from Madrid, Czechoslovakia has throughout contributed tirelessly to their all-round realization. It concentrated on the problems whose solutions are most important for the continent: attaining practical measures in the reduction of the level of military confrontation and detente, since only in such conditions can economic and humanitarian cooperation also flourish. Czechoslovakia wants to proceed from this principle in the future. It is guided in this by deep interest in results that would contribute to the improvement of the political atmosphere, to renaissance of the policy of detente.

Czechoslovakia therefore believes it to be of special importance to agree in Vienna on a mandate of talks not only on further measures toward reinforcing confidence and security in Europe, but above all in the sphere of disarmament. The conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states provide a good base there, especially the Appeal for the Reduction of Armed Troops and Conventional Weapons in Europe by the beginning of the nineties by 25 percent. Concrete disarmament results in this area could become literally a historic milestone in the life of European nations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that it seems that the time is also ripe for the creation of working groups of the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact that would deal with the problems of conventional and chemical disarmament. Global settlement of the problems of nuclear and chemical wapons would undoubtedly be helped by the creation of regional zones free of these means of mass destruction. Czechoslovakia, along with the GDR, put forward a constructive draft on a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. It also joins the initiative of the SED and the West German Social Democratic Party on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the center of Europe.

Czechoslovakia proceeds from the fact that there are no insolvable problems, but only affairs that have not been tackled for a number of years. Fundamental change will no doubt take some time. Our efforts should be directed at reducing it as much as possible in the interest of reaching political agreement, a faster transition to constructive action which would rid the continent of the burden of armies and arms.

Czechoslovakia is also interested in turning the Mediterranean into an area of lasting peace, good relations, and cooperation. The convocation of an international conference should lead to this.

In the speech at the Vienna meeting Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that together with the majority of signatory countries, Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that it is necessary to make such more active use of the considerable potential which is being provided by the European process in the economic area, all the more so because this whole sphere has in recent years been subject to negative influences. The situation also demands that more initiative is needed in working on joint solutions to often pressing ecological problems. Czechoslovakia welcomes efforts for a normalization of relations between the Western European Economic Community and CEMA, and their member-countries. It is taking on more realistic forms and is in harmony with the tendencies which are objectively growing stronger for the creation and development of Europe-wide structures of economic cooperation.

We should not, however, only be putting right the past. The Final Act in its second part demands much more. This is why, together with some other countries, Czechoslovakia proposes that an economic forum be called in the period between the Vienna and next followup meeting, which would especially evaluate positive directions and effective forms of the development of economic cooperation in the future.

This forum would be aimed especially at trade, industrial cooperation, non-traditional sources of energy, transportation and broader use of new technologies in some concrete areas, for example the environment. The participation of representatives of trade, economies, management spheres, financial institutions, and science would help bring new suggestions on how to achieve a change in the nineties in the economic relations between East and West which would be beneficial to all.

Czechoslovakia would like this proposal that it is making, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, to meet with a favorable reaction, and that there be a general consensus achieved after including the interests and wishes of other participants of the Vienna meeting. The forum could take place in Prague. In this connection, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs praised the positive results which the European Economic Commission contributed to the realization of the second part of the Helsinki Final act. He said that its activity showed extensive possibilities in Europe-wide cooperation. He recalled that Czechoslovakia has given continued attention to all spheres of the third basket.

Good results have been attained in culture, education, and science. Since the signing of the Final Act, cultural agreements have been concluded with 10 other West European states and also with the United States, that is, with almost all signatories. Czechoslovakia conducts exchanges of over 100,000 artists, educationalists and health care staff annually with foreign countries.

For example, in Czecholovakia approximately 1,400 publications by Western writers have been published, and the number of copies exceeds 36 million. The television broadcasts approximately 700 programs from the FRG, Great Britain, the United States, and France annually. All this unfortunately contrasts with the attitude of many Western partners to Czechoslovak cultural riches, which has so far been mean and often nonobjective.

Czechoslovakia will continue to strive, utilizing its previous experience, to expand the exchange of spiritual values between nations. This will help to get to know each other better, to understand each other better and make it easier for everybody to get to know the riches of the human civilization.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say in his speech at the Vienna meeting that Czechoslovakia is also active in the sphere of contacts among people, and in the sphere of humanitarian cooperation. In the future, too, it will promote the full application of human rights in all directions, in respecting sovereignty of states and noninterference in internal affairs of other countries. He considers the right to live in peace and the right to work the most important.

Czechoslovakia welcomes and fully supports the proposal delivered today by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, to convene in Moscow a representative conference on these overall set of rights, and the issues of the level of information [informovanost], culture, and education. With regard to the weightiness of these issues and the differences in existing approaches to the interpretation of the adopted documents, such a meeting would be necessary, highly topical, and useful.

As regards the spread of information, Czechoslovakia wants them to be objective, truthful, and directed at strengthening friendly relations between nations. It, however, does not intend to provide space for non-objective information, slanders, and lies that are spread with hostile intention and in contradicition to the Final Act.

Concluding his speech, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said that there are sufficient possibilities for putting international mechanisms on new bases, loosening rigid structures, removing worn-out models, and continuing the process of security and cooperation. This, however, requires the same measures of effort, good will, and responsibility of all.

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEWED ON CSCE EXPECTATIONS

LD040039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 3 (TANJUG) -- "Realistic possibilities and needs exist for taking a step further in the process of European security and cooperation. Both Europe and the world need this", Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stated tonight on arriving in Vienna.

Dizdarevic heads the Yugoslav delegation at the opening of the CSCE Vienna session tomorrow.

Answering the question of Austrian news agency "APA" editor about the expectations of the Vienna meeting, Dizdarevic set out the need for a balanced considering of all three "baskets" of the Helsinki Final Act. The questions pertaining to security, unjustifiably neglected economic cooperation and cooperation in the humanitarian domain should receive equal attention, Dizdarevic stated.

He said he expected an accord on the continuation of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Measures and Disarmament to be reached in Vienna.

The non-aligned and neutral countries, whose foreign ministers at their recent Brioni meeting ended preparations for the Vienna session, will make joint efforts to act as "bridge" and actively launch initiatives at the Vienna session, said Dizdarevic.

In this context, Yugoslavia will contribute to reviving cooperation and taking further steps toward security in Europe, pointed out Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in the interview to the Austrian news agency APA.

AWP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS CONTINUE 4-5 NOV

Cuko, Other Leaders Speak

AU051115 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 5 Nov 86

["At the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of the party continued its proceedings amidst a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm. Before the beginning of each sitting the delegates created a festive, joyful atmosphere in the congress hall.

The contributions to the report "On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future", submitted by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, continued in the sitting on November 4 before noon.

The floor in this sitting was firstly taken by Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party. Our entire people, she said among others, the old and the young, have directed their eyes and minds at this great assembly of our brave party, at this congress which will draw the balance sheet of our achievements and will define the direction of the future development of the country.

The report of the Central Committee of the party, delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, which fully endorse [as received], clearly reflects the results achieved in all the fields of our life. These results are dedicated to the correct line of the party, to the struggle and work our people are carrying out under its leadership. Being guided by this strong and monolithic party, tempered by Comrade Enver Hoxha, we shall successfully realize every task and will attain new, more magnificent objectives, which will be set by this congress.

Our working class and the cooperativist peasantry and intelligentsia have constantly displayed their absolute confidence in the leadership of the party, she said further on. Such a confidence was forcefully manifested in the years from the 8th congress of the party to its 9th congress. In the context of the preparations for this congress our working people realized their tasks as never before.

In the course of this common struggle and work, the unity within the ranks of the party and the unity of the party with the people round the Central Committee of the party headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, were further consolidated. In this revolutionary situation the party organs and organizations gained a great experience concerning the leadership, management and organization of work. They will strive to enrich this experience in the course of the work for the implementation of the decisions of this congress. [passage omitted]

The first secretary of the party committee of Berat District, Halil Hasko, said among others that the working people of this district come to the 9th congress of the party full of enthusiasm and pride. Besides some achievements in the production of industrial goods, he said, an important success in our district is the realization and overfulfilment of the five year plan in the production of wheat and cotton. In general, the rates of the growth of social production in industry and agriculture have been respectively over 1.5 times and 2 times higher than the rates of the increase of the population growth and improvement was also recorded in the incomes of the well-being of the people. [as received]

In his contribution Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, dwelt among others on the role of the writers and artists for the enlivening and further activation of the energies of the people and on the tasks regarding the inspiration that the men of literature and arts should draw from the work of the working masses.

He emphasized the creation of the new literary and artistic traditions, the emergence of new writers and artists, who write with love about the people and artistically reflect the life and work of the people in their works.

The contributions continued in the other sitting.

In his contribution the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, stressed among others that the party comes to this congress with a series of successes and victories achieved through all-round efforts of the working masses and 140,000 Communists, who have been always at their head, always on the front line of the construction of socialism in Albania. The past years have fully confirmed the correctness of the analyses and the conclusions the party made in the 8th congress regarding the great prospects opened up to the development of the country.

Albania marches resolutely on the road of revolution and socialism loyally adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

These have been years of struggle and persistent self-denying work, he said, years during which the people and party successfully realized the tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The results are not only a brilliant testimony to the correctness of the principled theoretical stands of the party but also to the effectiveness of its line in the concrete implementation of the objectives.

The report submitted by Comrade Ramiz Alia on behalf of the Central Committee of the party makes a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the internal and external situation, of the problems and tasks facing us, he said. The communists and the people consider this report not only as a balance sheet of achievements, but also as a great programme of work. The report is pervaded by the idea that in the future, too, the development of the country will be based on the same factors determined by the party during the 45 year period since its foundation. At the same time it is a clear indication of the ideological coherence of the party, of its devotion to the Marxist-Leninist ideals and a vivid proof of its dedication to the historic revolutionary mission for the radical transformation of the Albanian society.

Further on Comrade Manush Myftiu spoke about the all-round work done for the training and qualification of the cadres in accordance with the present and future needs, about the increase of their number, about the profoundly democratic character of our education policy, which is expressed in the considerable increase of the population with schooling, about the strengthening of the national nature of our socialist culture and its original character, etc. [passage omitted]

Comrade Manxhar Binaj, first secretary of the Party Committee of Gjirokaster District, stressed in his contribution that the communists and the entire people of this district were greatly inspired and mobilized by instructions and tasks Comrade Ramiz Alia set during his visit to Gjirokaster District last year and by the decisions of the latest plenums of the CC of the party. The working masses have launched many new actions in honour of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress and achieved new successes. The working class realized and overfulfilled the tasks of the 10-month period, whereas the agricultural workers overfulfilled the plan of the bread grains production by 4 percent.

In his contribution Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, said among others that during the period since the 8th congress of the party, in implementation of the line of the party in the field of foreign policy, perceptible results have been scored in the defence of the lofty interests of the people and homeland, the cause of socialism and the constant strengthening of the positions of our socialist state in the world.

Our state, he pointed out, through concrete actions has made its contribution to the preservation of peace in the region of the Balkans and the Mediterranean. By constitution, the stationing of foreign military bases in the Albanian territory is prohibited.

In the whole of the international relations of our state, those with the neighbouring countries comprise one of the main aspects of our foreign policy. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania wants that its relations with the neighbouring countries be placed on a sound, fruitful basis.

The delegate of the district of Tropoje, the shepherd from the agricultural economy of Bujan, Islam Vatoci, spoke of his experience in increasing the livestock products and the objectives he has set to himself for the future. [passage omitted]

Comrade Mehmet Elezi, first secretary of the CC of the LYUA [Laboring Youth Union of Albania], said among others in his contribution that the Albanian youth has eternally linked its life with socialism. They march on this road resolutely and conscientiously, having clear and profound convictions. With a pure morale and strong character, the youth marches courageously in life and is at the forefront of the standard bearers of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great teacher of the people of and youth.

Then in the break, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party leaders met in the hall of the Palace of Congresses with groups of delegates from different districts of the country, had warm and cordial talks with them and posed for a photo with them.

In the last sitting before noon the floor was given to Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, who said among others: we are gathered in this great party assembly, which is having its proceedings in the spirit of an unbreakable unity of the ranks of the party round its leadership, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Since when it was founded, 45 years ago, relying on and promoting the distinguished patriotic and revolutionary traditions of our people, our party put on the agenda the appeal for unity in a single national liberation front, fought for it, cleared the way from all the internal and external enemies.

During these 45 years, the people followed the party because it led them towards freedom, independence and the new life they are leading today; it made Albania an honoured state on the international area.

The unity of the people round the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha stressed, came out distinctly since the years of the National Liberation War, since the first party congress and in all the great political, economic and social events up to this congress. [as received]

We all are saying that this is the first congress without Comrade Enver Hoxha. He is not physically among us, but Enver is not absent in this congress either.

During all his lifetime, Comrade Enver Hoxha fought in order to have the party monolithic, revolutionary and always in the leadership of the people, in steel unity with them, for the realisation of their loftiest aspirations and ideals. In this way, the party-people unity was tempered.

The banner of the unity is being kept aloft by the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. This unity is being manifested brilliantly in this congress. Therefore Enver Hoxha is living, he was and remains the inspirer of this unity.

For what else did he fight more in all his life? He fought against all those who did not want the Party of Labour and the Socialist Albania good, against all those who oppressed and kept the people in darkness, who hatched up so many treacherous plans both in the past and nowadays, he fought against the imperialists, social-imperialists, against Yugoslav revisionists and those of every hue, against all their agents in our country.

All of us, she underlined, delegates of the party to this congress, felt in every paragraph of the report by Comrade Ramiz Alia the militant and revolutionary spirit of the party, the loyalty to the great principles of Marxism-Leninilsm and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Therefore, we support it as a major program for the years to come. We shall go back to our party organisations and collectives, amidst the Communists and the people and together with them shall fight for the implementation of this historic program.

Further on Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha spoke of the tasks of our social, philosophical, historic, economic, sociological and other sciences, in order to generalise the experience of the successful construction of socialism in Albania and the perspectives of its further development.

The delegate of the district of Pogradec, Guri Ademaj, dwelt in his contribution on the achievements of the cooperativists of mountainous Moker to increase the agricultural and livestock products. [passage omitted]

Then the head of the delegation of the CP of Vietnam Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of its Central Committee, greeted the congress. He stressed that Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, follower of the great deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, delivered an important report to the congress where he presented the achievements and the rich experience in the process of the construction of socialism in Albania and where he defined the main directions and fundamental tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country for the 1986-1990 period, which aim at Albania marching towards the brilliant future.

He also read out the message of greetings of the Central Committee of the CP of Vietnam addressed to this congress, which said among the other things that the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people rejoice over the great victories of the fraternal Albanian people. We are fully confident that in the light of the decisions of this congress, the Albanian working class and people will continue to score fresh still greater victories in the construction of socialism.

Likewise, the head of the delegation of the CP of Brazil, Joao Amazonas, first secretary of its Central Committee, greeted the congress. He said among other things: The Communist Party of Brazil warmly and fraternally greets your congress, a new important event in the process of the construction of socialism in Albania. Under the tested leadership of Comrade Ramiz Alia, loyal follower of the deed of Enver Hoxha, the Party of Labour of Albania marches at reliable steps on the road of communism. Likewise, we enthusiastically congratulate the jubilee of the Party of Labour of Albania, which on November 8 completes 45 years of its life.

This is the first congress of the PLA since its founding being held without Comrade Enver Hoxha. But his moral, intellectural and revolutionary presence is felt everywhere. The 9th congress pursues the road defined by him, it relies on his theoretical thought, on his progressive ideas on the construction of socialism in Albania. The Communist Party of Brazil reiterates its firm confidence in the party of Enver and Ramiz Alia and conveys to it the most fervent wishes for fresh and magnificent victories in its fruitful revolutionary activity.

The delegates received the greetings by the heads of the delegations of the sister parties with stormy applause, expressing the sentiments of solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

The contributions continued at the afternoon sitting. The first who took the floor was Comrade Simon Stefani. Then comrades Vasil Anagnosti, Lavdosh Ametaj, Enver Halili, Tasi Thomai and Ibrahim Hamza spoke.

The Comrade Xhemal Tafaj submitted the report of the Commission of Verification of Mandates, which was unanimously approved by the delegates.

Then, the head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (M-l), Michael Hamilton, its secretary general, greeted the congress.

At this the second day proceedings were over. The congress continues its proceedings.

5 November Morning Session

AU051906 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service on 5 November at 1430 GMT carries a 120-minute report of the AWP Congress 5 November morning session entitled "Today at the Ninth AWP Congress."

According to the report, the congress began its proceedings at 0800 local time, when hundreds of people outside the Palace of Congresses greeted the arrival of the delegates including Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary.

The session was chaired by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, who reopened the discussion of Alia's report on the activity of the AWP Central Committee, delivered to the Congress on 3 November.

The first speaker was reported to be Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member, who spoke on the significance of the ninth congress in the history of the party. Cami reportedly stressed the need to maintain a "lofty militant spirit" which will "wage the class struggle, defend the victories achieved, and further promote our revolution." "It is this spirit and stance," said Cami, "that our enemies are attempting to sap and extinguish, in their attempts to spread bourgeois liberalism everywhere. This is the general strategy of imperialism, which has led to revisionist counterrevolution in many socialist countries, and the bourgeois degeneration of many communist parties." Cami reportedly stressed "ideological purity," and said that "our communist militancy is not in the least a sign of narrowmindedness, shallowness, or a sign of dogmatic sectarianism," but is "directed against liberalism as well as apathy, bureaucratism as well as conservatism. It is directed against everything that threatens the interests of the people and socialism." Cami also called for attention to the "quality" of propaganda.

Sulejman Bushati, from Lushnje District, is then reported as speaking about agricultural development, and was followed by Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, who discussed a campaign to create small herds of livestock, and the increased attention to olive groves.

Shefqet Peci, chairman of the Albanian War Veterans Committee, is reported as speaking on the role of veterans in maintaining patriotic traditions. He was followed by Hamit Cela, a delegate from the sector, and Laze Lumaj, who praised the party's work in the transformation of the highland regions of northern Albania.

At second sitting chaired by AWP Central Committee Politburo member Lenka Cuko, Prokop Murra, minister of people's defense, is reported as speaking of the need for a "strengthening of defense potential." Murra mentioned the presence of large numbers of American and Soviet troops in Europe, and the increased incidence of military maneuvers in the Mediterranean. He also drew attention to "American aggression against Libya," and the "deteriorating" situation in the Middle East. Murra stressed the need for "vigilance" over "the danger of possible aggression," and also the importance of the "class struggle:" "Let us never forget the hostile putschist attacks, headed by the mulitple agent Mehmet Shehu and company." These attacks, he said, included "striking against the leading role of the party, liberalizing the army, and other black counterrevolutionary plans for overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and of socialism in Albania."

There followed a report of speeches by Alfred Uci, director of the Institute of Folk Culture, and Vito Kapo, minister of light and food industries. Nikolla Komoni, a delegate from the Enver Hoxha university, Tirana, is reported as speaking on developments in higher education, and Suejman Pepa is reported as speaking on the development of Permet District.

Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, is then reported as speaking on the technical-scientific revolution. Flutura Dervishi, a delegate from Berat, then spoke on the work of the local textile combine.

Miti Nito, a delegate of Kukes, is reported as speaking about Kosovo: "The people of the district of Kukes, Comrade Miti Nito said among other things, have followed events in Kosovo with great attention. What pretexts are not being invented to strike against the Albanians, to put people in prison, to persecute them. Irredentism has been invented to deny the Albanians their national rights, which the Albanians of Yugoslavia had won in the war of national liberation, and which are also recognized by the Yugoslav Constitution. The so-called emigration of Serbs has been blown up to limit and eliminte the autonomy of Kosovo, to threaten Albanian history and tradition, and to strike agains Albanian culture. Since everything in Kosovo is viewed through the spectacles of anti-Albanianism and an anti-Albanian psychosis, it may be imagined what dire situations are created. But we are convinced that the chauvinist attacks will not defeat the Albanians who are demanding the rights that belong to them, true rights that can never be lost."

Zenel Murati, a delegate from Kruje, then spoke on local economic achievements, and a delegate from Gjirokaster District hailed the party for giving "equal rights" to the Greek minority, and spoke of the minority's "prosperity."

The final speaker was reported to be (Rafael Chaljub Mehia), secretary general of the Labor Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, who greeted the congress, praised Albania's achievements, and denounced the IMF.

TANCHEV GREETS SCIENTISTS 'ON BEHALF OF ZHIVKOV'

AU051916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] On 5 November Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Georgi Dimitrov Orders to noted figures for their active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, their great contribution to constructing the socialist society, and for their birthdays. He also awarded the honorary insignia representing the titles "People's" and "Meritorious" which were bestowed upon our noted figures from the fields of science, arts, culture, education, and technology.

On behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Petur Tanchev most cordially greeted the awarded figures.

Gercho Atanasov, People's Figure of Arts and Culture, thanked Comrade Tanchev on behalf of those awarded.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION IN SOFIA

AU311352 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of Turkey's national holiday, Omer Lutem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, gave a reception at his Sofia residence.

The reception was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; by ministers and deputy ministers; high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as well as representatives of sociopolitical organizations and of business circles.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present.

YORDANOV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL HISTORY COUNCIL

AU292053 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- Representatives of 20 countries and of three international non-governmental organizations convened in the Bulgarian capital for the fourth session of the Council of the International Information Centre on the Sources of Balkan and Mediterranean History (CIBAL), which started here today.

The session was opened by the chairman of CIBAL, Prof Georgios Kournoutos of Greece. He spoke of the successful results in the tracing down and study of documents related to the history of south-eastern Europe.

In his greetings address to the participants in the session Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Inteilectual Development, said that their work is an example of the joint efforts of people of different nationalities and of different convictions inspired by the idea to serve truth.

The tenth anniversary of the foundation of CIBAL is an appropriate occasion to assess its work. It has made a great contribution to the international scientific and cultural cooperation in the name of peace and understanding among the peoples, to the development of the modern science of history, Mr. Georgi Yordanov said.

By way of conclusion he stressed that the Bulgarian Government is constantly working for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone and for establishing trust, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

The working groups of the session, which will continue for three days, will discuss the results of the work of the CIBAL and a programme for the 1986-1988 period.

YORDANOV SPEAKS AT UNESCO ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU050910 Sofia BTA in English 2237 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- "This meeting marking the 40 anniversary since the adoption of the constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has come as further evidence of Bulgaria's commitment to the principles and purposes of UNESCO," said today Mr Georgi Yordanov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development. At the ceremony, Mr Milan Milanov, member of the executive board of the international organisation, read the message sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, to Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of UNESCO, on the occasion of the jubilee. [passage omitted]

DZHAGAROV AWARDS PRIZES TO SOVIET POETS

AU052220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 6

[Report on ceremony held on 3 November at which Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded International Botev Awards to the Byelorussian Nil Gilevich and the Ukrainian Dmitro Pavlichko -- place not given]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the International Botev Award for revolutionary poetry and publicist work was awarded to the great Byelorussian poet and publicist Nil Gilevich, researcher in Bulgarian poetry and indefatiguable translator thereof.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, conveyed cordial greetings to Nil Gilevich from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Comrade Dzhagarov also congratulated Nil Gilevich on behalf of all his admirers in our country, who are familiar with and value his many-sided creative work. [passage omitted]

Addressing the great Ukrainian poet Dmitro Pavlichko, State Council Deputy Chairman Georgi Dzhagarov conveyed congratulations to him from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and from those people in Bulgaria who value his work. [passage omitted]

The award ceremony was attended by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Poltiburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council; members of the State Council; Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union; and Leda Mileva, chairman of the Bulgarian Translators Union. Also present was Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers.

STROUGAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

LD052325 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation, led by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, which took part in 42d CEMA session in Bucharest, returned to Prague late this afternoon. Members of the delegation were Comrades Milos Jakes, Rudolf Rohlicek, Svatopluk Potac, Jaromir Obzina, and Zbynek Sojak. Lubomir Strougal and the other delegation members were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by deputy federal premiers and other officials.

ORDER OF DAY ISSUED ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD051644 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, has issued the Order of the Day on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

He recalled the significance of internatinal cooperation of the socialist community is increasing, above all new when imperialism is attempting revenge for its social, economic and foreign policy defeats.

The most reactionary imperialist forces of the United States are trying to gain strategic dominance over socialism, activating counter-revolutionary forces in all parts of the world. That is why the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, while consistently implementing a policy of peace, strengthen their military power.

Milan Vaclavik pointed out that this aim also is followed by the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in order to safeguard the reliable defense of the socialist homeland and socialism. In conclusion, he stressed that the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army approach responsibly the fulfillment of these conclusions.

INVOLVEMENT ON PHOBOS PROJECT REPORTED

LD051356 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia is one of nine European countries taking part in the Phobos project -- its apparatuses will be on board a probe to this moon of Mars to be launched by the Soviet Union in 1988, director of the development and research institute at Prague-Bechovice Jaromir Horacek has said in an interview with CTK.

Taking part in the project besides the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are France, the FRG, Austria, Sweden, the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria, and also the European Space Agency.

"Our institute is developing for the Phobos project a set of rangefinders and lenses for precise aiming of a laser beam from the probe to the moon of Mars. Ten Czechoslovak enterprises are participating in the task. The apparatus will be completed and handed to the Soviet Union next year."

Jaromir Horacek said that his institute has been working for the Intercosmos program, within which the Phobos project takes place, since 1976. Since then it has developed, in cooperation with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Space Exploration Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, stabilizing equipment for satellites which study the state and motion of space bodies.

The institute has recently developed an automatic stabilizing platform for the Vega project (exploration of Venus and Halley's comet). "Next year we intend to complete the adaption of this platform to the needs of the Soviet orbital station Mir," Jaromir Horacek added.

CONSUMERS NOW MORE SELECTIVE ABOUT QUALITY

AU041250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Buyers and the Domestic Market"]

[Excerpts] The domestic market reflects the maturity of a country's economy and is a significant factor in satisfaction of the citizens' needs. In other words, it is an indication of the measure of their satisfaction. It is not the only criterion among the stated categories, but it is a most important one. That is why the 17th CPCZ Congress was quite right in expressing the need to pay constant and consistent attention to the proper functioning of the domestic market.

Let us recall the report on national economic development in the first half of this year. It states that, as a whole, the main trade systems fulfilled their economic plan 100.5 percent. There were certain differences among individual systems: The food trade and textile trade fulfilled their plans less than 100 percent; the other systems coped with their tasks, and some of them even overfulfilled (such as the Coal Warehouses enterprise and the Fruit and Vegetable Trade enterprise). One could conclude from this that, essentially, everything is in order. However, the bank has stated that during the first half of the year the population failed to realize almost Kcs30 billion of total income (apart from deposits in savings accounts).

Thus the population had, and still has, sufficient financial resource to invest promptly in the domestic market. However, either it feels no need to make purchases, or the goods offered on the market do not correspond to its expectations. At the same time the trade sector's plan cannot be unequivocally considered easy: It was compiled mainly on the basis of the offer submitted by production organizations. Was this offer really so inadequate, or is the trade incapable of selecting goods in which the customers are interested? Obviously, the truth lies somewhere in the middle, since both explanations are, to a certain extent, accurate.

Certainly, purchases of goods for daily use are quite different from purchases of durable goods or of goods as investments. One can promptly find an adequate replacement for some goods which are used up quickly if they are in short supply for a time. But with regard to other goods, our citizens have learnt to choose those that meet their demands. And if they are not available on the market at the moment, they prefer to put off the purchase. [passage omitted]

The operating system of regional buyers is certainly both justified and advantageous; at the same time it also has undoubted shortcomings: For instance, a single person can influence, by his taste (but also by his courage or fearlessness in taking risks), the possibilities of selecting goods for hundreds of thousands of customers. It was like a bad dream when, in a certain nonpublic [neverejny] opinion poll, designers, buyers, and customers stated their views on the selection of goods, and the poll cards were divided into two piles, one containing the joint opinions of designers and customers, the other the buyers' views. Does this not explain why there is a surplus of certain goods filling the warehouses, while the customers are scarcely interested in them?

But even our production organizations have a bad conscience. They mostly keep to the tracks that have been deeply laid during times when there was a scarcity of goods, choice was very limited, and nobody was concerned about sales. One sold what one had and sometimes even that was not enough. However, those times are long since past; the market has ceased to be the domain of the producer and has become the domain of the purchaser. It seems as though certain enterprises have not yet realized this, and have failed to grasp that they must virtually woo the customers' favor with their products. [passage omitted]

The customers of our trade complain not only about the range of choice, but also about the quality of certain goods. The number of claims and additional discounts on goods show that they are right. There was a time when the producer was not interested in the number of complaints and claims; they were an item included in the budgeted costs. (A certain engineering production unit estimated them at Kcs15 million annually.) However, for a number of years now the consequence of bad quality has been a direct detraction from profit. Is this not one of the reasons why certain enterprises are having difficulty fulfilling the profit indexes? But this does not interest the purchaser, and justly so. For his money he demands corresponding quality, and also reliability of the product.

It is worth considering how the remuneration of trade workers according to sales figures stimulates them. The reasons for this are obvious: Those who want to sell more must make a greater effort, to achieve sales. But does this not also tempt them to try and sell at any price? [passage omitted]

A good name is not earned by advertising, however ingenious: It is earned by customer satisfaction with specific goods. And this satisfaction cannot be bought; one must fight for it from the beginning of production to the concluded sales.

BRIEFS

TRANSIT AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- A long-term agreement on CSSR-Bulgarian cooperation in the sphere of bilateral transportation of goods in the 1986-90 period has been signed in Sofia. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 86 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- CTK -- A protocol on the evaluation of joint cooperation in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the specification of tasks for 1986-90 was signed on 31 October in Bratislava by Alojz Veres, director of the Comprehensive Research Institute for Grape Growing and Viniculture in Bratislava, and Nodar Chkhartishvili, director of the Georgian Research Institute of Fruit Growing, Wine Growing, and Viniculture in Tbilisi. In the current quinquennium the two institutes will jointly research the "intensification of wine production by rationalizing technological methods with the aim of raising wine stability." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

KRENZ READS SED MESSAGE AT GOSR CEREMONY

LD060756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Potsdam, 5 Nov (ADN) -- "In view of the danger of the nuclear destruction of mankind, the bold, comprehensive program of the Soviet Union for disarmament on earth and prevention of an arms race in space is of vital importance for all peoples." This is stated in a letter of congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers, conveyed by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a ceremony of the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) to mark the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution in Wuensforf, Potsdam Bezirk, today.

The GDR considers working actively for the implementation of the joint peace strategy of the socialist community a priority task, the message continues. In closest comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, the GDR and its National Peoples Army [NVA] will continue to fulfill their internationalist commitments in the Warsaw Pact.

In an address Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSFG, stressed that in accordance with the Leninist course, the Soviet state had always seen the main purpose of its foreign policy as preventing war and safeguarding peace. Thus the soldiers of the GSFG fulfill their internationalist duty in close alliance with the comrades-in-arms of the NVA. He thanked the Communist and working people of GDR for their constant care for the GSFG.

At the start of the ceremony, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for National Defense; Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personages were welcomed. USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov; the commander in chief of the GSFG, Army General Valeriy Belikov; Lieutenant General Moiseyev; and the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA of the GDR, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, took their seats with the guests in the presidium.

HONECKER BRIEFS PARTY CHIEFS ON FAR EAST TRIP

LD060514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin 5 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDRT State Council chairman, has briefed comprehensively Dr. Ernst Mecklenburg, the chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Dr. Manfred Gertlach, the chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Professor Heinrich Homann, the chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Professor Lothar Kolditz, the president of the National Council of the National Front, on the course and results of his official friendship visit to the DPRK, the PRC and the MPR.

As Erich Honecker emphasized, the achievements of the GDR people in building the developed socialist society and their resolute commitment in the struggle for peace are being followed attentively and in the spirit of common goals in the three socialist countries visited. This was expressed as much in the many demonstrations of sympathy by the population as in the intensive talks and negotiations with the leading representatives of the party and state leaderships.

Important political preconditions for further expanding bilateral relations between the GDR and the DPRK, the PRC, and the MPR were introduced. At the same time it was possible, based on an agreement of views that the policy of confrontation must be replaced by the policy of peaceful coexistence, to make an important contribution to collaboration toward averting a nuclear catastrophe and toward safeguarding world peace. This will have a positive effect on international relations.

Erich Honecker stressed that cooperation between the DPRK, the PRC, and the MPR in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres is developing on a solid basis and contributes to strengthening socialism and world peace. His official talks and also the cordial meetings with working people in the countries visited express the firmly rooted friendship between our parties, states, and peoples.

The opportunity for an exchange of views on the building of socialism under the respective concrete national conditions was described as extremely valuable. Interest was shown in the information given by Erich Honecker on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the GDR's domestic and foreign policy being put into practice with the active participation of the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic block and all social forces included in the National Front.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front thanked Erich Honecker for the information on his Asia trip and the great work that he had performed. Citizens of all classes and sections, members of the friendly parties, and nonparty people are all pleased at the good results of the friendship visits. They see the journey as a further important practical step toward the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, in which they shared.

Also present were Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Vogel, Central Committee department director.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

LD060733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (ADN) -- At the end of official talks in Cairo, Wolfgang Junker, the GDR minister for construction industry, and 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, the Egyptian minister of housing and utilities, signed an agreement today on cooperation between their ministries. It concerns cooperation in housing construction, the building materials industry and building mechanization, and in selected areas of science and technology. It provides, among other things, for the supplying of equipment and the construction and renovation of plans for the Egyptian construction industry by GDR enterprises.

In a concluding talk, Junker and Labib expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit of the GDR minister to Cairo, during which he also had a friendly talk with Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi. They agreed that in view of the projects planned for the coming years for the economic development of the two countries, there were many points of contact and starting points for cooperating in the construction industry.

PRESS FURTHER REVIEWS 1956 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

AU310601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 86 p 6

[Second article in series of unattributed articles entitled "1956 -- The Answer of Facts -- 1986": "Judging the Counterrvolution (2)" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface and boxed in]

[Text] /There are people who say that after 1956 the MSZMP merely met the demands the young demonstrators made on 23 October 1956/.

As Janos Kadar said about the leadership prior to the counterrevolution in his closing speech at the May 1957 National Assembly session:

"...The former leadership can basically be divided into two parts. One of those parts include those who decided in July to correct the mistakes, and I am convinced that we would have been able to rid ourselves of the main distortions within a year, although we would not have been able to do so without internal arguments, difficulties, and differences...

This reference to July meant the following:

The Central Directorate of the Hungarian Workers Party evaluated the consequences of the personality cult on 18 July 1956, and relieved Matyas Rakosi of his duties as first secretary. Matyas Rakosi spoke at the session and his speech was carried by the papers the following day. We quote from this speech as follows:

"As for the mistakes I made regarding the personality cult and violating socialist justice...they made our party's work more difficult, they reduced the popularity of the party and the people's democracy, and they hindered the development of Leninist norms within the party, collective leadership, constructive criticism and self-criticism, the democracy of party and state affairs, and the creative power of the workers. Finally, these mistakes gave a broad platform for the enemy to mount an attack."

The Politburo made proposals to the Central Directorate regarding the spread of socialist democracy, the re-establishment of the rule of law, the elimination of the consequences of certain political trials, the rehabilitation of those convicted on false charges, the normalization of previously hostile Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, and the gradual decentralization of the economy.

"We must create in people the deep-seated conviction that they are protected against the violation of the law by our party, our state, and our entire society... Party organizations should regard it as an important duty to examine and solve, as far as possible, the grievances whereby honest workers found themselves in unjust and disadvantageous situations, which resulted from measures previously taken due to distrust, and often cruel and bureaucratic attitudes," -- says the resolution of the Central Directorate made at the session between 18 and 21 July 1956, and which also outlined a comprehensive and attractive program on the party, society, and cultural affairs.

At the same session the Central Directorate elected Erno Gero first secretary, and as members of the Politburo, Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Marosan, both of whom had been convicted in earlier illegal trials, as well as Jozsef Revia. The Central Directorate was enlarged by the comrades who had had experience in the illegal trials.

The question might arise: Why were the July resolutions not put in practice consecutively and as fast as possible?

The core of the party following the guidelines of Marxism-Leninism was healthy and strong enough to carry out the resolution and the most important personnel changes, but it was not strong enough to prevent Erno Gero, who was almost as guilty as Rakosi, from being elected first secretary. Several people, who at that time were called the "retreated forces" by knowledgeable party activists, remained in their leading positions.

Another important factor of the division within the party was the activity of the revisionist group around Imre Nagy. Regarding this activity, Janos Kadar said the following at the national party congress in July 1957:

"...They said that they only wanted to correct the mistakes. If this were true, why did they not support the July resolution of the Central Directorate? Instead they simply walked over to the enemy camp and helped organize an armed counterrevolution against Hungary and the party."

The masses that supported these resolutions could see that there was a correct decision, but its implementation was extremely slow in all areas, including party and state affairs, the economy, and the rehabilitation of the victims of illegal trials.

Realizing what the country's domestic political situation was like, the internal enemy of the people's regime naturally joined in the activities.

"The enemy was confused....It realized that it would be a serious political failure if the party...followed the guidelines of the July resolution issued by the Central Directorate ... which would strengthen the prestige of the party and the people's power" -- said Janos Kadar at the national party conference. "The enemy rallied its forces for an attack...and it launched an attack because in the event the resolutions of the Central Directorate were enforced...the enemy would lose ground."

What was tragic about the events was that most of the demonstrators on the afternoon of 23 October went out into the streets with demands that had actually been included in the party resolutions. The demonstrations, however, gave the enemy an opportunity to join in and increase its influence in directing events, opening weapons depots later on, arming the mobs, and so on, and to directing the events in the well-known direction.

After 4 November the MSZMP began to work on the basis of the government's July decision and led the country far beyond the tasks and aimed called for.

/Hostile propaganda continues to say that the armed attack in 1956 was not a counterrevolution but a national uprising unanimously supported by the entire nation/.

"Counterrevolutionaries usually find it difficult to speak to people, because they never reveal their aims. A counterrevolutionary cannot say, 'Dear Hungarian nation, I used to be a landlord, I used to have 10,000 acres of land, I was a bourgeois, or I used to be the main shareholder of a mine, I used to have a great life, I used to be successful in oppressing people, so please, vote for me because I want to get in power again.' That is why counterrevolutions always try to hide and disguise their true aims...[paragraph continues]

Thus on 23 October the bourgeoisie did not appear saying that it was a rather unpleasant thing that factories have now become public property and so please give them back to us. Neither did former landlords say they wanted back their 20,000 acres of land. Instead, they said that everybody had to fight against Stalinism;... 'We must correct the mistakes.' Of course, what they meant by correction was crushing the socialist revolution itself." (From Janos Kadar's speech at a party activist meeting in Nograd County, 2 February 1957)

We have already mentioned how the counterrevolutionary groups were preparing for the 23 October demonstration, directing events toward the tragic developments. At night they stormed and opened the arms depot of the Timot Street Garrison, and they also supplied their "reliable" people with arms.

We have every reason to ask, what did the masses, and above all the armed forces, do?

"...The masses cannot be blamed for the uncertainty and helplessness shown during the October events by themselves or by certain units of the army, the communists, and the police," said Janos Kadar in his speech to Parliament on 12 May 1957. He referred to the fact that the leadership was not united, and thus "the population should not be ashamed that thousands and thousands of people from all over the country, awaiting instructions, demanding weapons, and ... wondering what they should do, in the end received neither clear leadership nor any weapons...."

After they had heard about the events on the radio, the forces loyal to socialism began, already in the evening of 23 October 1956, to fight in many places against the hostile and armed attacks, and did so without clear instructions from the authorities. The next day these forces organized some militia units in factories and at first managed to keep control in most of them and protect their workplaces from the aggressors. In Csepel more than 250 communists were defending the factory and later even military enforcements went to help them. The soldiers, however, withdrew on 29 October at the command of the traitor Pal Maleter. The communists of Angyalfold gave commands from the Lang Machinery Factory to the 350 armed workers and the 380 soldiers fighting against the counterrevolution.

At the Duna Shoe Factory 40 people stood on guard with iron bars and 5 guns at the gates to prevent strangers from entering. The workers at the Budapest Technology Works had also set up guards. They had one single machine gun, but no stranger could enter. The Obuda Shipyards were already under attack at 1900 hours on 23 October, but the guards managed to protect themselves with a few guns and tools. The Budapest Concrete Industry Enterprise was protected by armed workers from the start.

Not a single unit of the Hungarian People's Army went over as a full unit to the side of counterrevolutionaries. The vast majority of national defense units were in arms and executed commands until 28 October. If there were any commands at all, they were fulfilled during this time. For instance, the commanders of the 27th Artillery Division asked permission several times to recapture the Killian Barracks, but betrayal prevented them from doing so. The Petofi Barracks in Budapest carried out commands successfully in guarding 680 counterrevolutionaries and 150 released convicts.

The officers and students of the Petofi Academy defended the headquarters of SZABAD NEP and the counterrevolutionaries would not have been able to occupy it, had it not been for the instruction of a traitor.

While the Armed Forces of the People's Republic were left without almost any top commands, the armed counterrevolutionaries continued to organize their ranks and later even coordinated their activities.

In Budapest 91 armed counterrevolutionary groups were known. Nine of them consisted of over 500 persons, 32 groups had over 50 persons, and 50 groups had less than 50 persons. The total number of people involved in the 91 armed counterrevolutionary groups exceeded 12,000 people on one day, though the number changed daily.

The infamous "Uncle Szabo" of Szena Square, together with his group of 70, was arrested by Lt Col Kovago, commander of Bem Barracks, and order was restored in the area. The children of the group were released after a few hours in prison, but "Uncle Szabo" and his 15 dangerous colleagues were detained. However, on 28 October the Imre Nagy government issued a decree releasing all imprisoned rebels. "Uncle Szabo" immediately took advantage of the situation and demanded his weapons and his base on Szena Square back. His demands were met, and he no longer needed the children, because the so-called "miners" reinforcement had arrived from Pilisszentivan, Oroszlary, and Tutabanya, including some 200 criminals who used to work as convicts.

"Uncle Szabo" and the criminals captured the Maros Street State Defense Barracks where they established a 48-member special committee to harass the "servants of the system." All the 48 "special" agents -- according to their cards -- came from various prisons and were legally convicted criminals. The commander of the Ujpest "national guards," ex-Lt Col Sandor Snagy, had 800 people at his disposal, all supplied with heavy weaponry. They opened a special prison for their prisoners.

It was obvious that the so-called national guards of the counterrevolution wanted to take over real power. Bela Kiraly, commander in chief of the "national guards," was in charge of all armed forces. As Kiraly wrote in LIFE magazine on 18 February 1957:

"...I went to see Karoly Janza, minister of national defense. I told him that I would only accept my appointment as commander-in-chief of Budapest if two of my conditions were met. First, I wanted a staff of my own; secondly, 40 former generals and high-ranking officers must receive their old positions....I received my staff almost instantly.

Bela Kiraly soon began to organize and set up his "own staff of officers," taking them mostly from among former officers who were "rehabilitated" by the counterrevolution. Up to 3 November, 50 ex-Horthyist generals and officers submitted their reactivation requests to the Ministry of National Defense.

Bela Kiraly soon distributed all available weapons to the counterrevolutionaries. He was in charge of the enormous stock of weapons at the Timot Street arms depot and gave it all to counterrevolutionary groups. At his command, even military units in Budapest barracks had to hand over a large amount of arms to the counterrevolutionary groups. The leaders of armed groups were supplied with valid ID cards for national guardists, but they were not filled out. The militias in factories were deprived of the right to carry weapons, and their groups were placed under the command of military advisors responsible for training and organizing tactical actions. (Sandor Gereb-Pal Hajdku: "The Rearguard Battle of the Counterrevolution" ["Az Ellendorradalom Utovedharca"], 1986)

People also ask, if the revolutionary or national committees and delegations, as well as workers councils were spontaneously set up agencies, why did they have to be disbanded?

Many people participated in these organizations who were guided by goodwill and believed that the aim was "to correct the mistakes," and achieve "democratic socialism." Right-wing extremists, however, soon began to lead the ad hoc bodies, they took over the leadership and drew up demands. The others either distanced themselves or became the minority; in some places they objected, while elsewhere they withdrew in passivity.

The Hungarian National Revolutionary Committee led by Jozsef Dudas, claimed to hold central national power. It aimed to take central control over the committees being formed in various institutions, districts, and towns.

The Revolutionary Committee of Hungarian Intellectuals was formed under the revisionist leadership on 26 October, and it made more and more concessions. A group of its leaders even went to Mindszenty for an audience. However, this line was not followed by the others and the body dispersed after 30 October.

"Revolutionary" committees were established in most of the state, administration, and public institutions, including the National Federation of Cooperatives, the Central Management of MAV [Hungarian railways], the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Prosecutor's Office. All these offices considered it to be their first job to "purge" the state and administration apparatus. In some places proposals were made to arrest the Communists working in the offices.

The Metropolitan National Committee was established by representatives of various new parties. This self-appointed organization simply abolished the legally elected Council of Budapest and its executive committee, and took over their duties. At the 2 November session of the committee, the Hungarian Christian Party proposed to suspend all statutes issued since 1945. The party demanded that state factories be transformed into joint stock corporations, that several industrial enterprises be transferred to Western capitalists, that obligatory religious education be introduced, and monasticism be reintroduced. (Protocol on the 2 November session of the Metropolitan National Committee)

According to a report in the Vienna paper BILD TELEGRAF on 28 October, the Revolutionary Council of Gyor was "the headquarters of all rebels west of Budapest."

The Transdanubian National Council was set up on 30 October and it began to operate as a de facto countergovernment.

"The Transdanubian National Council has participated with this action in radicalizing the processes in the country. This shows that the political pressure from Gyor will accelerate progress. ("1956, The Unfinished Revolution. Studies" ["1956, A Befejezetlen Forradlom. Tanulmanyok"] Switzerland, Magyar Irodalmi es Kepzomuveszeti Kor, 1982, p. 181)

Kalman Konkoly and Aurel Abranyi, heads of the Vienna office of Radio Free Europe, were sent to Gyor.

"The rooster is already crowing" -- Kalman Konkoly began his half-hour program in Gyor. -- "The rooster is already crowing, but we are not going on to say, it is dawning, because it is daybreak already. Dear listeners, this is the Voice of Free Hungary here in Gyor, in liberated Hungary."

When he heard this in New York, Miklos Kallay, former Horthyist premier, exclaimed: "Holy Mary, Transdanubiana is already ours....And according to eyewitnesses, he dashed his hunting hat to the ground." [quotation marks as received] [Bela Horvath and Imre Vamos: "Protest, RFE and Hungary" [Tiltakozas. A Szabad Europe Radio es Magyarorszag"], Latohatar, 1962, 10 February 1962)

Well, here follow a few examples to show that there were other reasons for Kallay to nourish his premature hopes.

In Szekszard a former officer of Ludovika [military academy], the prison commander prior to 1945, a Horthyist captain, and a right-wing journalist took over the leadership of the national committee. ("Counterrevolutionary Events in Tolna County" ["Ellenforradalmi Esemenyek Tolna Megyeben"] published by the County Council, 1957, p 8) In Debrecen a "revolutionary socialist committee" was formed, from which the Communists were soon excluded. When the socialist committee was established in the province of Biharkeresztes, a former member of the gendarmerie demanded that the communists be disarmed and the arms be given to "reliable" people. A rich peasant who used to own 70 acres of and demanded his nationalized property with immediate effect. He said he would certainly have house servants, and more than one. ("Counterrevolutionary Events in the Province of Biharkeresztes" ["Ellenforradalmi Esemenyek a Biharkeresztesi Jarasban"], Debrecen, 1957, p 15)

The leaders of the provisional revolutionary committees in Szabolcs-Szatmar County included such people as a central court judge from the time of the white-terror, who later became head of a department in the Horthyist Ministry of Justice, and formerly was one of the active members of the Arrow Cross Party. ("The Counterrevolution in Szabolcz-Szatma County" ["Az Ellenforradalom Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyeben"], Nyireguhaza, 1957, published by the County Council Executive Committee, pp 5-14)

As for the workers councils, their elections could not be democratic, because only a few of the authorized constituents were present at the elections. For instance, in the Electrical Machinery and Cable Factory, only 161 workers were present out of 2,000; in the Kender-Juta there were 63 out of 1,600; and in the Kobanya Beer Factory, only 40 persons were present at the election on the 30th. In many places people simply drew up a protocol saying that the workers council was established. The same applies to the operation of these councils.

The most reactionary elements terrorized the meetings, mixing social demagoguery with nationalistic slogans. At Kobanya Heating Elements Factory the elected chairman was the previous owner (!) of the factory. At Kobanya Textile Factory the elected chairman was formerly sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for common criminal offences. The workers council at the Mill Machinery Factory was headed by a former counsellor to the minister of finance.

"A significant part of the members of the workers councils in Hungary -- especially after 28 October -- was against the people's system of democracy. Out of the 1,163 members of the workers councils in the 16 biggest steel and metal industrial enterprises, 280 used to belong to the classes and groups of former capitalists, landlords, and kulaks; or used to be officers and clerks; or used to be the leaders, activists, and militants of former right-wing fascist organizations. A significant number of leaders of the workers councils were people of foreign-class elements and almost two-thirds of the chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries belonged to these groups. (From the study by Janos Balskovits -- "The Working Class in the Period of Concluding the First Decisive Phase of Socialist Consolidation"" ["A Mukasosztaly a Szocialista Konszolidacio Elso Donto Szakaszanak Befejezese Idoszakaban"], PI. arch. 290/F, C-60. cIII/3)

/Why do we think that special agencies of the West played a part in sparking the revolution and in its events/?

"The CIA attached special interest to Hungary ever since 1953," writes Fred J. Cook in his work "CIA" (June 1961). "This tragic and defeated uprising that we instigated will remain a top secret of the highest leadership. This includes the stimulating and encouraging role of the CIA. However, it seems to be certain that the CIA and the collaborating Gehlen-organization (equals CIA in West Germany) assisted in the smuggling of arms.... It remains to be clarified what the CIA's responsibility was in encouraging the Hungarian rebels...."

Already in September 1956 the U.S. Congress formed a commission on the "Hungarian Question." Between 10-11 September the commission held a session on "liberating" Hungary, and Ferenc Nagy, Bela Varga, and several Horthyist army officers from West Germany were among those invited to attend. From there, they went to Munich and to other centers to propagate the program: They will reestablish the pre-1945 system, Hungary will join NATO, and bases will be set up in the country.

The report of the Embassy of the United States in Budapest on the 22 October student assembly in the Technical University Hall shows that this assembly was also attended by two officers of the embassy.

"The embassy would like to underline its suggestion that communication sources should refrain for the time being from all statements made about Imre Nagy." ("Selected American Documents from the Files of the State Department and of Eisenhower" F. 760 003-2230, Department of State)

Regarding the situation, the embassy said on 30 October that "the nationalists, the majority of which are anticommunist, ... have obtained such political power that is almost equal to that of the Communists.... The goal of the West should be a guarantee of the withdrawal of Soviet troops...."

On 1 November, the day Prime Minister Imre Nagy announced the neutrality of Hungary -- without requesting the decision of either the Presidential Council or Parliament -- Eisenhower "received a report on events in Hungary from Allen Dulles, chief of intelligence," (Eisenhower: "Years in the White House Guarding Peace," New York, 1965) and the President immediately promised significant aid in dollars.

The West German weekly, STERN, began a series by K. Hermann in the autumn of 1976. Although the theme of the series was based on the statement that on 23 October 1956 a revolution began in Hungary, it pointed out that:

"The battle fought for Hungary was not a national war. Only a few thousand people had taken part in the armed uprising. The defense of Budapest and some of the provincial towns was only symbolic, even if many of the young fighters did believe the steady encouragement of the slogans of Radio Free Europe.... The prisons were opened and the war criminals of the Horthy era, as well as common criminals, escaped. Many of them obtained weapons. They were the loudest in the streets and the most radical; they assumed command of groups that were made up mostly of unskilled workers, students, and social misfits. They determined what happened in the streets of Budapest by lynching and plundering.... The threat of a right-wing danger was indeed perceptible. Dozens of the new parties described themselves as Christian, which in the past were referred to as conservative reactionaries, or what is more, as fascists."

LAZAR-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES HOME 5 NOV

LD052034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Hungarian delegation to the CEMA session, led by Gyorgy Lazar, has arrived home. Members of the delegation were: Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Josef Marjai, deputy premier; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Committee of Technical Development [orszagos technikai fejlesztesi bizottsag]; and Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS AT USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD060623 Budapest MTI in English 2236 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a ceremony was held Wednesday at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group Temporarily Stationed in Hungary.

Following the opening of Lieutenant General Anatoliy Makunin, member of the Military Council of the Army Group and chief of Political Division, Colonel-General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Army Group, delivered a speech.

Present at the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Peter Varga, department head of the Central Committee. Also present were Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, Brigadier General Gyorgy Nagy, first deputy of the national commander of the Workers Militia. Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the Chief Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, also attended the ceremony. Several Representatives of Hungarian party, state and social organs, and senior generals of the Ministry of Defence were also present.

Commemorations were held in Budapest on the occasion of the anniversary at the national headquarters of the Workers' Militia, the Ministries of Culture and Education, Justice, and Internal Trade, at the Supreme Court, and the National Council of Cooperatives, decorations awarded by the Presidential Council were presented.

WORKERS MILITIA COMMANDER LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

LD060334 Budapest MTI in English 1002 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI) -- A party delegation, headed by Sandor Borbely, member of the HSWP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia, has left for Nicaragua. The delegation includes Istvan Soos, Hungarian ambassador to Nicaragua, and Antal Solyom, staff member of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

The delegation will attend the ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the commemorations of the 50th birth and 10th death anniversary of Carlos Fonsenca, founder of the organization.

LEADERS ATTEND GOSR RECEPTION AT USSR EMBASSY

LD060920 Warsaw PAP in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5 -- Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution [GOSR].

Present were PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, Sejm Speaker and head of the United Peasant Party CC Roman Malinowski and Chairman of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski.

USSR Envoy Speaks

LD060548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1415 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Speech by Vladimir Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, at the festive ceremony in warsaw to mark the 69th anniversary of the GOSR -- live in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: First I would like to cordially thank all those who have made the effort to organize so splendid and solemn a meeting; I would like to thank Comrade Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, who spoke a moment ago with warm and friendly words addressed to the CPSU and the Soviet nation; and I would like to express my gratitude for being given the opportunity to address from this rostrum so great and representative an audience. The GOSR is 69 years old. After its victory it created the first socialist state in the world, it opened a new era in human history. But it has not been relegated to the past; it has not become a merely historical fact, a historic relic. It is alive and continues its great, world historic work. The October Revolution has materialized the deepest aspirations of working people -- their aspiration for freedom, equality, and happiness. Is it not the reason why working people of socialist states, and all progressive mankind solemnly celebrate the event every year? Today's meeting is the best confirmation of this fact. Having the opportunity, I would like to convey to you warm greetings from the Soviet people, honest and steadfast friends of Poland, and on the eve of the anniversary I would like to wish you, and through you all workers and peasants, activists of science and culture, veterans of revolutionary movement and armed struggle, soldiers of the Polish Army, and youths, health, prosperity and new successes in the implementation of the historic resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, in ensuring progress in your socialist homeland. [applause]

Lenin's prophecy about the commonality of the fate and future of the people of Russia and Poland has been fulfilled. The Great October Revolution, which liberated the working people of Russia, also became the prologue to Poland's independence. Implementing the vital interests and aspirations of the working people of their states, Soviet and Polish Communists, with whom all progressive forces of Poland acted in concert, broke with the policy of the oppressing classes, which sowed mutual dislike between Russians and Poland. They showed our people the true road to friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The Soviet-Polish alliance has a lasting foundation and deep roots. The testing time, when all European -- but not only European nations -- (?shared) the fate of slaves of the Third Reich, when Hitlerite fascism threatened the Polish nation with total physical destruction, Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms was born.

Now, too, that fighting alliance is indeed one of the main guarantees of the defense of the freedom of our socialist states, the permanence of their frontiers, the maintenance of peace in Europe. The strength of our friendship showed very clearly in the difficult period for Poland when the imperialists tried, with numerous sanctions and a blockade, to undermine the foundations of socialism, to make the state totally dependent on Western capital. But Poland endured; it did not fall to its knees -- and we are convinced that it never will.

Both our nations, true to the ideal of socialist internationalism, equal rights, and friendly aid, are fully determined to do everything for the invaluable heritage of Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation to be preserved and consolidated. Soviet-Polish friendship has millions of fervent supporters in our states, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Swierczewski works in Warsaw. It has become the norm of our life and it is the surest index of the correctness and fruitful nature of our states' policy.

Our states are entering a qualitatively new stage of cooperation: a stage of increasingly effective integration and cooperation; of the creation of direct links between collectives of enterprises and scientific research institutions; of the creation of joint enterprises.

This was vividly and correctly described by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the chairman of the Council of State. We highly value the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, but a new Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-work is now being created. Let it develop and consolidate. The decisions of our fraternal parties' congresses, of the 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress, where similar program tasks were outlined for the national economy -- ideas for rapid social and ecnomic development in particular -- create solid premises for close cooperation along this way. Meetings of the CPSU and the PZPR leaders, Comrades Gorbachev and Jaruzelski are a powerful impulse in raising to a new level our versatile cooperation in uniting Soviet and Polish workers in the struggle for the triumph of the communist ideals. agreements reached during visits by the heads of our governments, Comrades Messner in Moscow and Ryzhkov in Warsaw, are by their nature directed at further reconstruction and improvement in mechanisms of Polish-Soviet cooperation, for versatile development of its progressive forms. Polish-Soviet cooperation multiplies joint efforts of all socialist states aimed at solving the tasks of historic importance, combining social justice characteristics for socialism with the highest economic effectiveness, with full utilization of truly inexhaustible opportunities, which are being opened up thanks to scientific and technological revolution.

Comrades, while continuing the work of the Great October Revolution and its innovatory course, the CPSU has worked out a revolutionary strategy for acceleration at its 27th congress. The strategy expresses the fundamental needs of socialism, primarily the basic need to pass on to a qualitative new stage. Socialism should make fuller use of its potential abilities, and show even more convincingly the superiority of socialist organization of national economy, socialist self-management, socialist culture, a new image of life full of humanistic content, creating conditions for versatile development of human abilities.

Our party has taken a determined course of speeding up socioeconomic development, modernizing our life, cleansing it of everything that hampers the socialist system in the development of its great political, economic, and spiritual potential. The reconstruction of all spheres of life of Soviet society organically contains the achievement and introduction of new methods of management, based on economic foundations; the streamlining of the entire economic mechanism; the general application of scientific and technical advances; with fuller and fuller development of socialist democracy. Only the man who feels and acts as someone responsible for the country is capable of carrying out the immense tasks.

The present reconstruction of Soviet society, both in the productive forces' sphere and in the sphere of production links, does not shake the foundations of socialism, as our opponents in the West shout. On the contrary, this reconstruction is being carried out on the basis of socialism. Its goal is to exploit its supremacy and it is being carried out to strengthen it. The changes taking place throughout the whole country are an improved continuation of the Leninist traditions, of the achievements of the Great October Revolution, of the civic application of Marxism-Leninist in the new, historic conditions of the contemporary world.

The implementation of the essentially revolutionary transformations in the life of our society, worked out by the 27th congress, is no easy matter, of course; but one can already speak of the initial results today. The results in the national economy for three quarters of this year have been summed up. The country's economy has achieved the highest growth rate in the past 10 years. But the most important thing is that the social atmosphere has changed for the better. There is more discipline now in all spheres of life; there is better organization, order, and at the same time more democracy, greater openness, greater scope for initiative, for tapping people's creative energy.

The Soviet people expresses strong support for the course of the 27th congress: support by deeds. It calls on the party not to depart from the chosen road. In the socialist countries, there is an important additional source of speeding up development, which our party intends to exploit to the fullest.

This is the broad range of experiences in the building of socialism. The CPSU treates with attention and respect the way difficult economic and social tasks are being solved in other socialist countries. We are glad that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 10th PZPR Congress are moving in the same direction in the working-out and the introduction of the strategy of acceleration.

Comrades! Peace to all nations! It is with such a call that Soviet power was born as well. The present situation in the world, (?threatens) nuclear war, arousing fear and disquiet as to the future and poisoning the life of people on earth. Socialism, taking into account the realities of the present nuclear and space age, is appearing before the whole world as a defender of the interests of man. There lies the deep sense of the energetic efforts in the foreign policy jointly undertaken now by the fraternal socialist states in the international forum. In the fight against the arms race, in the [word indistinct] and the eradication of nuclear arms, in freeing humanity from the danger of war -- a great political event was the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. At this meeting the Soviet Union presented, first and foremost, the (?momentous) problems of world politics and introduced new, far-reaching proposals. There were just and honest proposals, simple in their logic, satisfying the interests and the security of all states and nations. Their implementation would mean a fundamental turning point in the world situation.

However, there was no historic turning point during the meeting. The U.S. Administration -- in its race after the illusion of military superiority -- did not manage to give up the concept of Star Wars, that is, the development of new types of arms and the militarization of space. This could have unforseen consequences. Forces that oppose peace and disarmament, circles that are linked to militarism, are energetically becoming active trying to deceive nations. There are no means that imperialist reaction would not use in order to blacken real socialism and its domestic and foreign policy. Ideological saboteurs, organizers of psychological war, are using against us lies, calumnies, and disinformation, a twisting of facts. But it is increasingly difficult for them to deceive the masses in their own countries and in other countries around the world.

We do not give up our policy of peace, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The Soviet Union considers real and possible the removal of the nuclear threat. In the struggle against nuclear annihilation the Soviet people are not alone: There stand with them the nations of socialist states, fraternal Polish nation, and all peace loving forces on earth.

Long live the 69th anniversary of the GOSR! Long live fraternal friendship, unity and cooperation of Soviet and Polish nations! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Czyrek Speaks

LD051832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1355 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Speech by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the festive ceremony in Warsaw to mark the 69th anniversary of the GOSR -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, together with the nations of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and all the forces of progress throughout the world, today we mark the 69th anniversary of the GOSR. The anniversary falls during an important period -- the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 10th PZPR Congress, and the congresses of other fraternal parties, the year of important peace initiatives of the USSR and its allies.

We return in our memories to the 10 days that shook the world. Time, which does not stand still, confirms and emphasizes to an even greater extent the historical dimension of those 10 days. The GOSR is -- and will forever remain -- an event with which we feel we have an ideological affinity, one that constantly inspires us, one that is immortal in its fundamental Leninist behest. Accomplishments of the highest order, breakthroughs that open up new eras -- only these can rank alongside it.

For almost 70 years, mankind has lived in a world that is being transformed through the Leninist ideas of the October Revolution. The backwardness inherited from Tsarist Russia was overcome through an enormous effort by the Soviet working people, over what, from the viewpoint of history, is a short period of time. The pioneering socialist state has become an industrial world power. The USSR played a decisive part in the rout of fascism and in the shaping of conditions that have ensured global peace for more than 40 years already.

The Leninist principle of self-determination is at the source of the independence of many nations. The GOSR made it possible for the Polish nation to gain independence. The liberating mission of the USSR in the struggle against fascism made it possible for us to regain our independence within the just territorial and systemic shape of our People's Republic.

The Red Divison of Warsaw in defense of the GOSR, the first regiment of the Polish People's Army, named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, taking part in the joint struggle against the Hitlerite occupier -- these are the foundations of the class and national alliance and friendship between Poland and the USSR, foundations that assume symbolic significance.

The GOSR opened up the path of revolutionary transformations. The world socialist system came into being and gained in strength as part of a historical process. Today, this system exerts decisive influence on mankind's development. Socialism gave birth and support to the great national liberation movement which led to the colonial system falling apart. The class content of the 1917 breakthrough, taken up by the international communist and workers' movement, has also exerted substantial influence on the process of the development of living conditions of the working people in the capitalist world.

Hence, our times are an epoch of historical processes set in motion by the GOSR, an epoch of GOSR's immortal and living ideas. Socialism, which has gained an upper hand in large areas of the world, is currently entering a new stage of development. It concentrates its forces of generation; it speeds up the march toward new and ambitious targets. This cause is served by the mode of thinking and acting that combines in the center of attention, faithfulness to the principles with a bold process of creating new solutions which place the good of man and a complete implementaton of social and humanitarian values of a system which, 69 years ago, found its revolutionary embodiment in practice.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the program drawn up by it, and the line of the Leninist party constitute a mighty impulse in this direction. The USSR today begins to tackle on a grand scale the cause of restructuring and acceleration that is beginning to encompass more and more areas.

The process of creating and introducing into practice the front-ranking achievements of science and technology is being given a new momentum in the economy. The change in the management system and the methods of running an economy leads to increased social and economic effectiveness.

In the life of society, the mark left on it by the present period is reflected by extensive openness, by frank examination of the most urgent problems, by the development and deepening of socialist democracy, in accordance with the Leninist principle that it is the even wider activeness of the popular masses which constitutes the foundation of strength of a socialist state.

In ideological activity, an approach characterized by going over to the offensive, by creative thinking, a striving for a thorough analysis of reality and for boldly drawing long-term conclusions is gaining momentum.

The CPSU's principled and, at the same time, innovative approach to the problem of the present stage of development, its in-depth interpretation of Lenin's legacy, give rise to profound respect in the socialist states, in the international communist movement, among thinking people in the world. The great personal contribution of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is discerned universally.

This profoundly Leninist line of the CPSU is dear to our party, enjoying its highest appreciation and support. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this course. Its dominant characteristic is seen in the creative tackling of complex problems of the present time, by the strengthening of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist values of our ideology and system, by making them shine out with a new light.

While expanding the horizons of progress for the USSR, at the same time the CPSU's dynamic strategy increases the development potential of real socialism as a whole.

While pointing out the inspiration power of the CPSU program and its general line, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stated at its 27th congress: Due to the historic breakthrough made by the GOSR, the Party of Lenin and the Land of the Soviets are performing a pioneer role. Hence, everything that happens in your country is of such importance to the fraternal parties and the community of the socialist states, to the international communist and workers movement, and to the fate of all humanity. Your experiences in socialist construction have universal importance. Their creative and dialectical use in the historically shaped conditions of each country is the best way for socialism to become stronger and stronger day by day.

The stake on acceleration, on higher effectiveness and quality of social and economic development, on deepening democracy is characteristic of the present stage of socialist construction. In our country we are also going in the same direction by implementing the process of socialist renewal. This is in accordance with Poland's realities and conditions, with the needs and aspirations of our nation, and at the same time it is synchronous with the developing current of socialism, which includes the whole community. We want our contribution to its shaping to be significant and adequate. The feeling of identity of our party's basic goals and the line of the 10th PZPR Congress with the great work of reconstruction implemented by the CPSU, and with innovatory undertakings by fraternal parties in other socialist states, gives us added strength in our struggle with still considerable difficulties. We are convinced that the current of socialism -- varied in methods but common in the main content -- paves the way to the future. In accordance with the demands of the future, we are strengthening our fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, we are increasing our contribution in the integration processes of the CEMA countries. We are deepening allied cooperation in the political and defensive Warsaw Pact.

The rebirth of Lenin's message also means better understanding and implementation of the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism. The post-war period clearly confirmed that for our nation and our state, and for the security and prosperity of Socialist Poland, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance. The understanding and the assistance of Soviet friends were a valuable source of support for us and made the overcoming of the greatest difficulties, when imperialism imposed upon us a number of unlawful restrictions, easier. Our society is aware of that, while seeing the concrete results of cooperation with the Soviet Union in work and in everyday life. The fraternal approach of the Soviet Union's highest authorities and the Soviet people toward our nation and toward Socialist Poland, their confidence and respect for our line of actions, found clear expression in the speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 10th PZPR congress and during his cordial meetings with the representatives of Warsaw's working class.

The working people in Poland have received with greatest attention the momentous statements of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee. I quote: We have a friendly interest in the success of your undertakings and intentions, and in Poland being a strong and independent socialist country and an active member of our community, its strong link. This corresponds to the vital interests of the Polish nation and to our common cause. The close cooperation, the alliance of Poland and the Soviet Union -- the two biggest European socialist countries -- is an essential condition for successful development, stability, and peace in Europe. End quote.

We can state with full satisfaction that Polish-Soviet relations are developing dynamically today. There is a profound mutual interest in the transformations which are taking place in our countries. The new impulses which have been provided by the congresses of our fraternal parties are used more and more fully. In many spheres new and qualitatively higher solutions are being formed. The decisions taken during the meetings of comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev are being resolutely implemented. While strengthening political and economic contacts, social, scientific, cultural, and human contacts, the two sides attach special importance to the long term programs for the period up to the end of the century. The recent visit to Poland by Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was very fruitful in this respect.

This new stage of the development of Polish-Soviet relations in economy, science, and technology is typified by new forms of activity, such as the creation of joint enterprises, the undertaking of joint research and application tasks, and establishing direct cooperation between production enterprises and scientific and technological organizations. Also, the participation of our Soviet partner will increase in the construction, development, and modernization of industrial plants in our country, as will Poland's participation in investment projects -- mainly concerning raw materials -- in the Soviet Union. This will provide us with increased supplies of badly needed raw materials and fuels. (?The increasing) benefits are being produced by the direct cooperation of border regions. Of special significance for the full spectrum of Polish-Soviet relations is the close cooperation of our Marxist-Leninist parties -- the PZPR and the CPSU. We are expanding contacts, exchange, and cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, mass media, tourism, and sport. All this brings our nations closer, increases mutual understanding and respect, and enriches the culture and strengthens Polish-Soviet brotherhood. Therefore, we very much appreciate the intensification of cooperation of social organizations and friendship societies. We give special attention to the perfecting of direct contacts between the young people of the two countries.

We can state that the resolutions of the congresses of our parties, and also the already-achieved level of cooperation, open up successful prospects for the further universal development of Polish-Soviet relations. Poland attaches to them hopes of more speedily overcoming the difficulties and considers them as one of the fundamental impulses to the successful realization of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Esteemed comrades, the Great October of 1917 was born out of the unwavering struggle of the workers and peasants, the masses, for social liberation. At the same time, it constituted their protest against the bloody world war which was launched by the imperialists. Following the humanist content of this revolution a slogan has been put forward of a universal and just peace which is inseparable from the idea of socialism. The first socialist state was guided from the very beginning by the doctrine of peaceful coexistence, formulated by Vladimir Lenin. Today, when as a result of the actions of imperialists, the danger of a nuclear war has increased, the Soviet Union is opening up a deeply humanistic, realistic, and honest prospect of the strengthening of the security of all states and nations. The 27th CPSU Congress has mapped out, for all the foreseeable future, a comprehensive program for the construction of peace. Can there be a more urgent or important task than freeing humanity from the danger of nuclear annihilation?

Is it possible to solve the increasingly more urgent problems of the contemporary world without lifting the burden of the arms race? Assuming the need for peaceful coexistence and the resolution of contradictions, the Soviet Union calls for substitution of the imperialist policy of confrontation with wide-ranging cooperation which is beneficial to all.

The CPSU program and the Soviet policy is an expression of the historic mission of the forces of socialism: To prevent for humanity another world war and the deadly nuclear danger. This is how the historic turn toward the new goals of the development of socialism is linked with the undertaking, in a realistic way, of the key problem of building a permanent peace, in the way which boldly turns toward the future. [sentence as heard]

The Polish People's Republic actively participates in the peaceful offensive of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community. The allied system of mutual information exchange and agreements encourages the development of constructive activeness and strengthens the mainstream of joint actions with individual initiatives. In accordance with the platform worked out at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states, we make it our main goal to end the arms race, to prevent its spread into space, and to create a universal system of international peace and security.

It is in this direction that the momentous proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik are leading. They are a historic chance of solving the key problems of building a system of universal security, of eradicating the danger of the militarization of space, a definite step in the direction of ridding the world of nuclear arms [dezatomizacja].

We support this stance in the absolute conviction that there is no other reasonable alternative. In these matters, which are the most important for the whole of humanity, the confrontational interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex cannot be uppermost. The Soviet-U.S. dialogue is of key importance for East-West relations, for improving the international situation. Another factor in this is the return in Europe to the historic Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation. We noted with satisfaction the recent, and successful results of the Stockholm conference. We welcome the debates of the successive meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which are beginning in Vienna. The Polish delegation there will take an unequivocal, constructive stance. We desire that the improvement in the climate of relations in our continent should become a long-lasting trend which will encourage the strengthening of security and the broad cooperation of all the 35 states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Esteemed gathering! We are commemorating the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution in accordance with a long-standing tradition which stems from deep class, national, and international sources and, at the same time, in a climate of new dynamism and the comprehensive activity of the socialist community. That which is the essence of the Great October -- the metamorphosing force of the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism -- is constantly confirming its historic significance, allows us to face the challenges of modern times, to define the way of social development which serve nations, humanity, man. Despite the calculations of our enemies it gives proof of the indestructible strength and the vitality of the idea of socialism.

Once again the Soviet Communists are in the vanguard of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. The party of the great Lenin, the CPSU, its Leninist leadership, pointing out the strategy of rebuilding and acceleration, undertakes tasks which have essential significance for the strengthening of socialism so that it will measure up to the challenges and the needs of the future.

On the occasion of this anniversary we wish to convey to our Soviet friends words of deepest respect, cordial greetings, and best wishes for the successful implementation of the ambitious tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause]

Long live the continuer of Vladimir Lenin's work and the lofty ideas of the October Revolution, the CPSU! [applause]

Long live and consolidate the fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties, states and the nations! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

SPOKESMAN URBAN HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE 4 NOV

LD042315 Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 4 Nov 86

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 3 -- Poland's stand on a growing threat to the security and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic over the alleged role of Syrian citizens in terrorist acts in Britain, current Polish-U.S. relations, former FRG Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Poland, expected Polish visit by the president of India and administrative-territorial division of the country, were the main issues raised at a news conference here today by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Poland Urges an End to Anti-Syrian Campaign [subhead]

Opening his weekly news conference for Polish and foreign journalists Urban said Polish government and society were deeply concerned over the growing threat to the security and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic over an alleged role of Syrian citizens in terrorist acts inside Britain.

It suggests immediate analogy with a recent anti-Libyan campaign coupled with a brutal U.S. armed assault at Libya last April, Urban told the journalists.

Poland firmly condemns terrorism in all its forms, including state-sponsored terrorism. We have manifested it repeatedly in government statements and in the international forum, Urban said, adding that at the same time Poland is opposed to exploitation of the phenomenon for actions striking at state sovereignty and posing a threat to peace.

This is especially vital for regions affected by continuing tension, one of whom is definitely the Middle East, the spokesman noted, and added:

In the light of this, the anti-Syrian campaign cannot be seen otherwise as part of efforts aimed to destabilize and undermine the position of progressive Arab states in order to block a global and just, peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The Polish Government and public opinion condemn moves leading to escalation of tension, and urge an immediate halt to the anti-Syrian campaign. This is required by superior benefit of peace and international cooperation, he said.

Relations Between Poland and the U.S. [subhead]

We want normalized relations with the U.S. under the known conditions, that is, with no attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and no unlawful restrictions, Urban said to a question on the issue.

We count that the numerous recent comments by American officials and public figures as well as the press augur changes in the administration's approach to Poland -- may they be beneficial to both sides, he added.

According to a last October poll by the Public Opinion Polling Centre (OBOP), four percent of the adult Poles support the American sanctions, 84 percent are of the opinion that they strike at Polish society, and six percent believe it is the Polish Government that is the hardest hit, Urban said.

He quoted more figures according to which 69 percent of the Polish people were convinced that the restrictions inflicted considerable or vast losses on Poland.

Only eight percent of the Poles expect the U.S. Administration to lift the restrictions, and 16 percent expect them to be upheld. 43 percent predict they will be eased, and 33 percent have no opinion on the issue, the spokesman told the conference.

If this is coupled with the finding that only two percent of the adult population believe, for instance, that the U.S. had shown goodwill in Reykjavik and 63 percent saw goodwill on the Soviet part, this will illustrate the present attitude of the Polish public to U.S. Government policy, he added.

Helmut Schmidt's Visit to Poland [subhead]

Answering a question about evaluation of the visit here by former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Urban said that from the Polish point of view the visit was very useful.

The meeting between President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Helmut Schmidt was a sign that we hold in good memory Helmut Schmidt's efforts and activities, as head of a Social-Democratic-Liberation government and an SPD activist, for the sake of normalization of the Polish-FRG relations, Urban said.

We remember very well that on a visit to the GDR after Dec. 13, 1981, when Western journalists expected him to come out with a condemnation of martial law in Poland, Schmidt said that introduction of martial law was Poland's sovereign affair. In this way he displayed great political wisdom and insight, and history showed he was right in his attitude.

Asked about the nature of Schmidt's meeting with Edward Gierek, Urban said it was a private meeting, noting that meetings between politicians who cooperated in the past were an accepted practice in the world.

The private nature of that meeting was also the reason that Polish press made no mention of it, the spokesman told the journalists.

Indian Presidential Visit to Poland [subhead]

Answering a question concerning a visit to Poland by Indian President Giani Zail Singh, scheduled for the near future, Urban said it would be premature to elaborate on the details of it, but said it could be stated generally that the visit would be another link in a long chain of the Polish-Indian cooperation, and an eleventh top-level visit in mutual relations.

We are glad that we can host president of a country linked with Poland by a longtime tradition of cooperation, and one which is Poland's main partner in the developing world, Urban said.

No Changes Planned in Poland's Territorial Divison [subhead]

The government is making no plans for changes in the country's administrative division on the voivodship (regional) level and no government institution is engaged in such preparations, the spokesman said.

The authorities of all levels -- central and voivodship -- are facing major economic and social tasks, and a last thing we need is to divert attention from these tasks by restructuring the voivodships, which would engage energy and emotions, he added.

Pope's Visit to Poland [subhead]

No talks have begun between the Polish Government and the Vatican concerning the programme for the visit, Urban said.

SOLIDARITY ADVISER KURON VIEWS IMF MEMBERSHIP

PM050950 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 Oct 86 p 14

[Interview with Polish Solidarity Adviser Jacek Kuron by Francois Juran -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Is Solidarity satisfied with Poland's decision to join the IMF?

Jacek Kuron: I think that our country's decision to join the IMF has many advantages for Polish society.

LE MATIN: What are they?

Jacek Kuron: To answer that I must first say a few words about the present Polish economic situation and the causes of its deterioration. The most worrying factor is the debt which amounts to some $32 billion, not to mention 6 billion rubles.

But the size of this debt is aggravated by the weakness of our export capability. This means that the repayment of the interest on the dollar loan would account for half of our income from exports! This is absolutely impossible for the Polish economy.

Such repayment obligations, and I am only talking about the interest on the debt, would prompt the collapse of the production system. In short we are completely bound by our debt. In my view this is the clearest illustration of the futility of the existing economic system.

LE MATIN: Debt is a world phenomenon, what do you think are Poland's specific problems?

Jacek Kuron: They are quite simply the history of 40 years of centralized management of the economy: The public authorities make arbitrary decisions and society has no kind of control.

Of course Polish society has always been able to exert strong pressure on the government but, aside from a very short period in which Solidarity's activities were made official, this pressure has amounted to no more than a series of spontaneous demands. This itself is an additional factor which contributes to economic disorder. This situation must be radically changed.

We think it is necessary to combine "outside intervention" and the institutionalization of Solidarity's activity. In this respect Poland's IMF membership is a major step forward. This leaves the conditions governing its membership; we could not accept the usual model advocated by this body: the granting of new credit on condition that an extremely stringent economic stabilization policy is implemented. That would merely hit Poland hard and would do nothing to bring about economic recovery. it would only deal with the symptoms, disregarding the causes of the disease.

Instead the aim should be to rebuild the country, maintain its inhabitants' living standards, and rationalize the economy. We must therefore examine ways of changing the investment structure and the distribution of labor, especially by strongly encouraging service activities. But there is a condition for this economic reform and it is increasing the role of the market. The IMF must demand this from the government.

LE MATIN: Is the IMF in a position to demand this?

Jacek Kuron: It can do so if it so wishes. It is also in its interest to do so. If there is no free market and the enterprises do not have complete autonomy in their management and production, then the government will only pretend to meet the IMF's demands and nothing will change. One worrying sign is that the existing government plan on the "second phase of the economic reform" removes the last remnants of autonomy from the enterprises and the workers' self-management councils set up in 1981. And yet only the recognized activity of these councils, combined with the IMF's controlling action, would make real economic reform possible.

LE MATIN: One of the important aspects of this reform which Solidarity wants is ability to convert zlotys directly into dollars.

Jacek Kuron: Yes. The ability to freely exchange the zloty is a precondition for an improvement in relations with foreign enterprises. It is a means of increasing the autonomy of our enterprises and encouraging their exports.

LE MATIN: In December Poland will negotiate a credit agreement with the IMF and the United States. What will your position be?

Jacek Kuron: I repeat that given the current state of the Polish economy, this credit is not a good thing. But at the same time, the need is urgent. We clearly need more credit, but the economy will not be able to make good use of this credit in its present state. To ensure that the debt does not increase without improving the economic system, this credit must be accompanied by an "aid program" which should speed up the reform.

LE MATIN: What will you do if the IMF does not take your demands into account?

Jacek Kuron: We will continue to develop the action of the self-management councils, especially the workers' councils. This is a matter of life or death for us. But we do not despair of persuading the IMF experts that we are right.

LE MATIN: How do you see the action in the enterprises in practice?

Jacek Kuron: The self-management councils must try to improve the efficiency of the production system in the enterprises. This is necessary to rebuild our economy and it is the only way of increasing the standard of living. In this sphere it is possible to mobilize all the employees in the enterprises. But this will not be easy.

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL

LD060057 Warsaw PAP in English 2308 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 5 -- Nuclear safety and radiological protection indications prompted by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant breakdown and the subsequent international projects arranged by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were the topic of a scientific seminar here today.

The meeting, which brought together experts from different research and science institutions across Poland, was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda.

He emphasised the need to develop nuclear energy industry in Poland and stressed it would be necessary to draw every possible experience from the Chernobyl failure to ensure safe operation of nuclear plants in Poland.

Reports and debate at the meeting said air, soil and water contamination in Poland had fallen to, or only slightly above, the levels recorded before the breakdown, that is, to absolutely safe levels.

This is also true of all food, including milk, meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and mushrooms, which are perfectly safe to eat.

The experts also assured that radiation dose, to which people had been exposed after the accident, did not exceed permissible norms and would not affect the health of children or the rest of the population.

Both Vice-Premier Szalajda and speakers in the debate called for a wide information campaign in society, starting from school students, on the issues of nuclear energy industry, its safety and radiological protection.

The meeting discussed reports on the technical and medical aspects of the accident in Chernobyl and its aftereffects, as well as the conclusions drawn by Polish and foreign experts at a special conference staged by IAEA in Vienna.

A lot of valuable information has been obtained on nuclear safety and treatment of radiation sickness. The meeting also reviewed latest international conventions, prepared under IAEA aegis, concerning prompt international notification of nuclear plant breakdowns and mutual assistance in such cases.

PAP REPORTS 4 NOV POLITBURO MEETING

LD060936 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau met November 4 to assess the implementation of the law regulating the operation of people's councils, which are half way through their term of office.

The Bureau was of the opinion that, in general, the new principles prove correct in practice. Broader powers of representative bodies met with approval and public support as a proof of consistency in implementing the socialist renewal and expansion of forms of people's rule. To improve the work of these bodies, to remove difficulties which they encounter in performing their role of local managers is the fundamental, far-reaching line of strengthening the people's state.

The Political Bureau heard a report on the course and suggestions of the 6th national conference of representatives of employees' self-management held in the Sejm a few days ago. It reaffirmed its stand that the development and activity of employees' self-management as a basic form of socialist democracy is of great and constantly growing significance for broadening the participation of the working class in the management of industrial plants and in creating favourable social atmosphere for the implementation of economic targets.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the draft central annual plan for 1987 and assumptions of the draft state budget for the next year.

It stated that the main assumptions of the plan are in tune with long-term strategic goals mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress, and this constitutes a significant step on the road towards intensifying management.

The plan provides for the pace of fulfilling two most significant intentions: better meeting of social needs and creating premises for a faster development of the country. It is necessary already today to expand development capacities of the national economy if the economy is to meet growing demands in the future. Therefore, consumption is planned to go up by 2.1 per cent and investment outlays by 2.7 to 4.3 per cent.

The Bureau underscored that the plan is open to initiatives stimulating effectiveness, enterprise, and thriftiness, that is to a faster improvement of society's living standards. The consultative and information-providing campaign which is now being prepared will serve to define the rules and roads leading to this goal. The duty to properly use available means rests with enterprises and their possibilities are still big. Waste of raw and intermediate materials and energy has been only slightly reduced, and it is still long way to a more palpable improvement.

Attempts to procrastinate, shun responsibility for difficult decisions, and only superficial changes are not profitable for anyone for the long-run. The logic of economic laws is irrevocable. Consistency in observing them is the more indispensable as the next year plan is not an easy one.

While discussing the assumptions of the draft budget for the next year, the Political Bureau pointed out that its main target is to reach budget's balance in 1987.

The Bureau approved of plans to balance the state budget presented by the Finance Ministry. Reduced subsidies will help strengthen the economic equilibrium and will create a favourable starting point for efforts to lower inflation at a faster rate in the coming years.

The Political Bureau reviewed a report on the course and results of post-congress report and election conferences. These conferences voiced an unequivocal support for the programmatic line of the 10th congress, translating its resolutions into concrete tasks for party authorities at different levels and party organizations, and initiating the fulfilment of these intentions.

Perceiving favourable changes which have taken place within the party, the delegates pointed to the necessity to further consolidate its condition and internal strength, intensify consistency in work and in performing its control functions. They pointed to the fact that this is closely linked with the growing role of workers and peasants in the party life. This was reflected in election returns to voivodship authorities.

Workers and peasants constitute 49.8 per cent of members of voivodship committees, that is by 2.6 per cent more than their percentage in the party is. This is also clearly more than in the previous report and election campaigns (1981 -- 31.2 per cent, 1984 -- 41.1 per cent). The voivodship authorities were significantly renewed -- for the first time 64.4 per cent people were elected to voivodship committees and 76.7 per cent to voivodship control and audit commissions.

BRIEFS

DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Warsaw, Oct. 30 -- A protocol on mutual deliveries of goods and payments in the year 1987 was signed here today between the Governments of Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Mutual deliveries of goods will amount to more than 96 million rubles, a growth of 15 per cent as compared to 1986. The list of goods which Poland is going to purchase in the DPRK includes roasted magnesite, all-purpose machine tools, zinc, electronic elements and sub-assemblies, pharmaceuticals and market durables. Poland is going to export machines and mining equipment, electronic and communications equipment, coke and synthetic fabrics. In addition to trade provided for by the protocol, the sides assumed the continuation of barter exchange in 1987 embracing, in the Polish exports -- machines and equipment, and in imports -- high-quality market durables. The protocol was signed by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade of Poland and the DPRK Helmut Floeth and Son Hui-chol. Head of the Korean delegation Son Hui-chol was received here today by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik. The sides discussed further prospects of economic cooperation and trade exchange. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 30 Oct 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON REFERENDUM

AU052045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 05/11/1986 -- November 5, a meeting of the State Council of Romania, chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania was held in Bucharest. The State Council examined and endorsed then a decree on the organization and unfolding of the referendum on November 23 on Romania's five-per-cent cut in arms, troops and military expenditures.

According to the decree, all the citizens who, in keeping with the law, have the right to vote, will take part in the referendum.

Considering that the referendum refers to the cuts in arms, troops and military spending, strengthening peace and collaboration in the world, problems which are of utmost interest to the young generation, the decree stipulates that young people between 14 and 18 shall be consulted during the referendum.

The referendum is organized in units where citizens deploy their activities, in military units, in learning institutions, in other units, and in the places designated by the executive committees or bureaux of the people's councils of the localities where people are residents. Citizens with voting rights and young people between 14 and 18 express their vote, namely their opinion, by signing the bulletins under "yes" or "no."

The State Council approved the composition of the Central Commission and of the county and Bucharest city commissions for the referendum.

ELENA CEAUSESCU MEETS CSSR'S JAROMIR OBZINA

AU060829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0004 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1986 -- November 5, Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received Jaromir Obzina, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Commission on Technico-Scientific Development and Investment.

The guest handed Mme Elena Ceausescu a reference copy of her book "New Research in Macromolecular Compounds" in Slovak. During the interview, essential aspects were set forth of the scientific and technological activity in Romania and Czechoslovakia, with emphasis on the contribution of these branches to the general progress of the two countries' economics. The growing course was evoked of the collaboration of Romanian and Czechoslovak scientists that is part of the many-sided relations between the two countries and peoples. The results of this collaboration in science and technology were evinced and the accomplishments, the experience acquired and the potential of the two countries were shown to allow for a growing Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation in chemistry, nuclear engineering, metallurgy, electronics and electrotechnology, agriculture, in other economic branches. Emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities provided by the complex program of the technico-scientific progress of CMEA member countries until 2000 for research and technological development. During the interview stress was laid on the responsibility and particular role scientists play in peace safeguarding, in using scientific and technological breakthroughs for peaceful purposes only, for the benefit and progress of the whole mankind.

RENOVICA SENDS GOSR GREETINGS TO GORBACHEV

LD061010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium, has sent a telegram of cordial congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the October revolution.

The telegram says that the communists, the working class, and nations and nationalities of the SFRY have followed with attention and goodwill the dynamic activity within Soviet society in implementing the significant socioeconomic reforms initiated by the CPSU with M. Gorbachev at the head.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries on the basis of well known and mutually accepted principles.

UN ENVOY ADVOCATES USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

LD051403 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, Nov 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has always been of the view that there can be no justification for the policy of the use of force, intervention or interference in internal affairs regardless of by whom or where it is pursued. We have also repeatedly stressed that the principles of the U.N. Charter cannot be defended or applied selectively. Nothing can justify interventions or interference -- stated Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Dragoslav Pejic, speaking in last night's General Assembly debate on Afghanistan.

"From the very outbreak of the Afghanistan crisis, Yugoslavia has resolutely advocated its peaceful political settlement based on an immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops and full observance of Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status, along with consistent adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference. We are deeply convinced that a lasting and just solution to the Afghanistan crisis can only be reached through a free choice of internal development without the imposition of the will of others," he said.

Ambassador Pejic also recalled that the nonaligned countries at their summit in Harare "expressed profound concern about the situation in Southwest Asia and pointed to its dangerous consequences to peace and international security."

He stressed that Yugoslavia fully endorses the "encouraging mediation efforts" by the U.N. secretary general and noted that the proposed resolution contains a broadly acceptable platform for a political solution, indicating that Yugoslavia will vote for it.

FRG'S STRAUSS, BOJANIC DISCUSS TRADE

LD060606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Munich, November 5 (TANJUG) -- The promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany were in the focus of talks between Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Joseph Strauss and President of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Chamber of Republics and provinces Milenko Bojanic here today. As reported, both sides declared themselves for the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Bojanic stressed Yugoslavia's interest in increasing exports in order to decrease the years-long trade deficit with the Federal Republic of Germany and underscored the need for improving provisions on trade in the Yugoslavia-E.C. cooperation agreement. He said the E.C. Commission had to be re-empowered for signing a second financial protocol with Yugoslavia.

Strauss welcomed what he called tangible improvements in Yugoslavia's economic situation. He assessed that improvements were partly due also to Yugoslavia's high trade surplus with Bavaria, foreign currency earnings from German tourists, and remittances by Yugoslavs temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Yugoslav delegation, on a five-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, resumes talks in Bonn tomorrow.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS OFFICIAL VISITS, KOSOVO TALKS

LD060447 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] At a session today presided over by Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency examined the results of the recent official and friendly visits by Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, and Zail Singh, president of India, to Yugoslavia.

The Presidency assessed that the visit and talks held with Turkish President Kenan Evren had given a fresh and important impetus to the overall development of relations and cooperation between the two neighboring countries and to understanding and stability in the Balkans and the world at large. The interest and readiness of Yugoslavia and Turkey to continue promoting all-round cooperation in all areas of common interest were reaffirmed, particularly in all forms of economic relations which are lagging behind the results of political cooperation.

Assessing the Yugoslav-Indian dialogue, the Presidency stated that there was identity of views on the main international problems and ways to resolve them. The importance was stressed of the joint ideas on the strengthening and further affirmation of the policy of nonalignment on the international scene, and the need for the full involvement of all nonaligned countries in implementing the conclusions of the summit in Harare. It was stressed that the visit of Indian President Singh was also a contribution to the comprehensive development of the traditionally friendly and close relations and cooperation of the two nonaligned countries.

The Presidency also approved the report from Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, on the talks which took place on 3 November in the SFRY Assembly with the group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo. It was stated that it is essential to implement more quickly and consistently the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo, and the responsibility of all competent organs for their implementation was stressed once again.

MIKULIC RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD051746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a farewell visit from Xi Lie, the outgoing ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY, who will be leaving our country shortly.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH SERBIAN LEADERS

LD060450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and Vice Presidents Janez Zemljaric and Milos Milosavljevic had talks at the Serbian Presidency today with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Assembly; Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council; and other officials, on the current economic situation and economic policy for next year.

During the talks, it was announced tonight, emphasis was placed on the fact that the economic situation in Serbia and throughout the country was getting worse, and that steps taken by society were insufficient to halt the growth of inflation and unemployment and to increase the exports -- and all this deepens the economic crisis.

Economic problems that are unfavorably reflected in the working people's standard of living seriously affect political moods.

Mikulic, president of the FEC, was briefed on efforts in Serbia to improve organization of associated labor in order to ensure more effective and productive business transactions needed to ensure good performance both in the domestic and foreign markets. Stress was placed on efforts to relieve the economy of numerous demands made on it, which reduce its total strength.

Attention was also drawn to measures taken in order to lessen those unfavorable trends that are affecting the standard of living of working people and citizens. Representatives of the SR of Serbia supported FEC measures that rely on the active development of economic policy as a way out of the crisis.

Special stress was given to the need for all the measures and actions taken by the FEC and other organs and institutions to be in line with the orientation of the long-term plan for economic stabilization. Next year's economic policy must be based on a resolute, consistent, comprehensive and responsible implementatation of measures and tasks envisaged by the long-term stabilization program.

Special attention was devoted to measures aimed at halting Serbia's relative stagnation -- which justifies further attempts to continue with the realization of the agreed policy and proposal -- by the FEC and other federal organs, a mechanism of comprehensive realization of agreed measures for the overall current medium-term development period, to ensure unhindered and continual actions.

Also on the agenda were a series of other important questions and suggestions that should be taken into consideration when implementing the economic policy next year.

FEC DISCUSSES AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL BUDGET

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[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- The draft alterations and amendments to the law on financing the federation, which was confirmed at today's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] (with Branko Mikulic in the chair), envisages the entire amount of basic tax on the turnover of products next year going to the federation budget. However, the contributions by the republics and the provinces to this budget will still be retained, but they will only be used for certain material interventions in the economy.

In this way, the Federal Secretariat for Information reports, the principle is partially guaranteed regarding the equality of our citizens in contributing to the financing of general social needs in the federation in accordance with their economic power. The budget principle of financing sociopolitical communities according to which taxes and other duties belong to those who regulate them is also guaranteed. [passage omitted]

MACEDONIAN LC SESSION VIEWS INFORMATION MEDIA

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[Excerpts] Skopje, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- The public information media contribute toward the efforts of resolving our vital sociopolitical, development and political problems. Their influence on social and ideological trends is very important and it therefore matters greatly what information they carry, for and against whom they fight and to what extent they are capable of initiating positive actions. It is unquestionable that the majority of journalists have had successful results in providing insight into the problems of our present situation through their creative attitude. However, there is also evidence of despondence, a lack of genuine criteria and clear ideas of how the problems should be overcome.

This was stated by Metodi Petrovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, in his introductory report at today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. The main topics on the session's agenda, presided over by Jakov Lazaroski, were the current ideopolitical issues of the realization of the information media's role, the Macedonian LC's tasks in that sphere and the implementation of the KOMMUNIST editorial policy.

Petrovski stressed: "The Macedonian LC was and will continue to be against any calls for a controlled and conformist information media." Information media of that kind would provide scope for consolidating bureaucracy and bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly in the information sphere. However, this does not exclude the need for the socializtion of the editorial policy and work in the public information media. The shortcomings evident in their work, which include a relative state of disorganization in the ideological struggle and differentiation, the problems in implementing self-management, and in their organizational, professional-political and cadre structure, are a result of the inadequate activity of the basic LC organizations in the public information media. [passage omitted]

A considerable part of Petrovski's report focused on the role of the public information media in covering the issues of equality and intranational relations, both in the republic and in the wider Yugoslav community. He noted that this set of problems is afforded attention from case to case, without any profound analysis. In this context he mentioned the recent coverage of an incident in Tetovo in which the Macedonian flag was burned, the brawl between Albanian and Macedonian flag was burned, the brawl between Albanian and Macedonian youths in the village of Lesok, the desecration of the Macedonian Orthodox gravestones in Saraj near Skopje and similar examples. This kind of reporting, he said, gives rise to confusion among the public and could have negative consequences.

Speaking about the great influence of the press from other republics and provinces which is widely read in Macedonia, Petrovski said that its attitude toward problems affecting Macedonia is generally positive, except for a number of papers, particularly the popular tabloid ones, which, in their circulation war, tend to focus primarily on negative aspects of the Macedonian situation by treating them in a sensationalist manner, often dramatizing individual issues without a more profound analytical approach. [passage omitted]

Petrovski went on to stress the need for the information media in Macedonia to be more Yugoslav-oriented, both in the way they approach certain issues and in more even and equal reporting from all Yugoslav localities. The same criteria must be applied when covering problems in one's own environment and in somebody else's. Efforts must be made to avoid cliches and stereotypes that do not correspond to reality. The most important task is to enhance the cohesion of the Yugoslav self-managed socialist multinational community.

In this connection Petrovski stressed the importance of openness by the source of information, from the LC and its Central and Municipal Committees to other organs. We need less contact through statements and more through open contacts and talks.

The main battle for quality and ideological acceptability in the information media is being won in their editorial boards, Petrovski concluded. If the only criterion to be valued, supported and stiumulated is how the paper sells, then the temptation to go for sensationalism becomes too great. The LC must therefore insist on action that will provide for the long-term orientation of the information media by proceeding from the fact that they are a creative part of society.

The discussion drew attention to the numerous and important tasks of the information media aimed at developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. However, Dusko Cvetkovski considers, the realization of these tasks will be difficult without a successful and consistent tackling of cadre and material problems of the public media. [passage omitted]

Miroslav Georgievski and Mustafa Aluseski spoke about the pressures on journalists in associated labor. Heads of basic organizations of associated labor in question, often not a particularly encouraging one, in such a way that it appeals to the most important people in the collective.

Attention was also devoted to the influence but largely on a negative note, of the public media from other environments. Within this context special emphasis was laid on tabloids and youth papers with a high circulation, such as MLADOST and NON, which sell like hot cakes in Macedonia. According to Branko Azevski this kind of press negatively indoctrinates the young people here with its writing.

During the discussion stress was placed upon the need for opening up the sources of information by means of the socialization of the public media's work through publishing councils and similar.

Disagreeing generally with the attitude that the public information media in Yugoslavia and Macedonia write only about negative things, Mirce Tomovski stressed that these texts are largely linked with the realistic situation in Macedonia and that they are primarily aimed at overcoming the present complex state of affairs. The problems are created by those texts which depart from the fundamental journalistic rule -- truth.

Speaking about interrepublican-provincial media, Tomovski pointed out that the key ideological problem in this area is a breakup in the sphere of information, which is the consequence of economic isolationism and divisions. There is more understanding for "one's own interests" than for "problems of others." The climate is at times so sensitive that it encourages nervous reactions to the mildest criticism, which then assumes a nationalist tone. [passage omitted]

The public information media are also acting as intermediaries in disputes on some vital issues, Krste Markovski said, such as the situation in Kosovo, the economic crisis, changes in the political system, and -- particularly important for Macedonia -- relations with neighboring countries. To what extent are journalists to blame, when they convey the views of the leaderships in their environments? Public appearances of some officials, who submit their views on specific questions, also contribute to such a state of affairs. [passage omitted]

It is a particular task of the LC to see that the public information media promote socialist, self-managing, democratic, peace-loving and patriotic social awareness, Jakov Lazaroski said. It is necessary to strengthen the creative power of the public media, and all this requires the improvement of their material, socioeconomic and cadre level of training.

The programming of the information content is essential for the development of socialist self-management. It is also essential to secure a regular and unhindered flow of information throughout the country, taking into consideration all the Yugoslav public and the interest of the working class. The LC and other social forces must struggle against a paternalistic and passive attitude toward the public information media.

Lazaroski drew attention to the need for the Socialist Alliance to contribute to the democratization and socialization of the information system, in order to prevent a monopolistic attitude in this sphere. Social effect upon the work of the public media must be realized through social councils in whose work there are instances of formalism, that is, timely reacting.

In a part of the public information media, especially tabloids, Lazaroski stressed, one feels an aspiration toward a bourgeois model for journalism. However, this a question of departing from the class essence and social character of information in our socialist self-managing society, hence a concern regarding a passive attitude toward such phenomena.

The public media must be particularly sensitive in their treatment of excesses and the activity of anticommounist, antisocialist and anti-self-managing positions, which on no account must they place at the same level as the justified discontent and critical attitude of working people and citizens to unfavorable economic circumstances, whose consequences they feel directly. This will be achieved by means of substantiated and clearly defined unmasking of the airs and methods of the bourgeois right and bureaucratic and dogmatic forces, Lazaroski stressed.